KAMPUCHEAN GOV'T RESPONDS TO McGOVERN

The slander campaign against Democratic Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia) reached a new pitch recently when Senator George McGovern called for military intervention to overthrow that country's socialist government. Below we reprint an open letter to Senator McGovern from Kampuchea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated Aug. 26, 1978.

Sir,

Your present campaign of calumnies and disparagements against Democratic Kampuchea forces us to make the following observations:

First of all, the hysterical and overexcited tune of your shameless and wanton attacks against Democratic Kampuchea, an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country, and against the legal and legitimate government of the Kampuchean people, have eloquently shown your resentment and hatred for our people, our Revolutionary Army and our government.

As a representative of U.S. imperialism, you have obviously not forgotten the glorious vic-

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 13)

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE TO DEFEAT IMPERIALISM

THE CALL

ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (M-L)

VOL. 7, NO. 36 THE CALL, P.O. Box 5597, Chicago, Ill 60680—Published by the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist)—25¢ SEPTEMBER 18, 1978

Support the striking teachers!

Tens of thousands of striking teachers are now engaged in a battle whose outcome will affect the rights and living standards of all working people in America.

The school year opened in early September with teachers mounting a militant strike movement against wage freezes, layoffs, increasing class sizes and workloads and a host of other deteriorating conditions. In short order, this strike wave fanned out across 13 states and affected half a million students.

As *The Call* goes to press, bitter teachers' strikes have just been settled in New Orleans, Philadelphia and Marion, Indiana. But they continue to rage in Cleveland, Dayton, Chicago and in school districts in Vermont, Michigan, California, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Washington and Pennsylvania.

In each of these places, teachers have gone against the dictates of city governments, school boards and often their own union leaders to demand a decent contract. But the bosses have more often than not responded with injunctions, fines and arrests.

This was certainly true in Marion, Indiana, where city rulers jailed eight union negotiators in an attempt to smash the strike. Hundreds of other strikers were cited for contempt, but the teachers stayed out until most of their demands were met.

In Chicago, city college teachers are still out on strike against the board's plan to increase work loads and lay off teachers in a "cost-cutting" move.

As in other walkouts, Chicago officials have tried to spread

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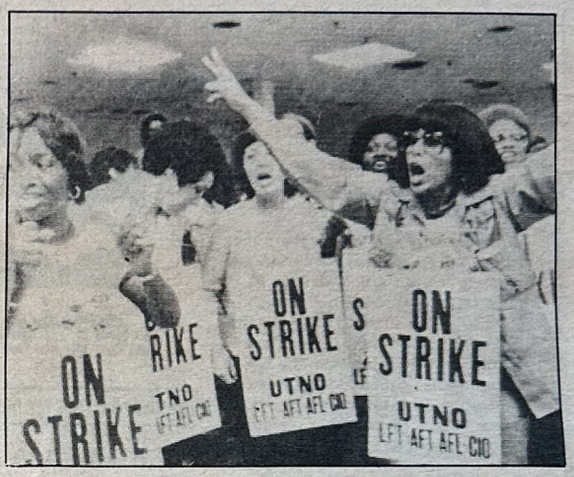


TEACHERS WALK OUT in 13 states, often in defiance of court injunctions and their own union leadership.

'KU KLUX KLAN, SCUM OF THE LAND'—Tupelo marchers, led by the United League, face off KKK. (Call photo)

Marching in Mississippi against the Ku Klux Klan

Tupelo, Miss.—"There is no job that will keep me from fighting for my rights. I believe in speaking up."

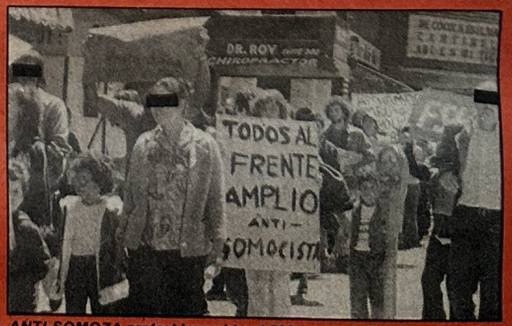
This is how one Black woman at the massive Labor Day freedom march here explained to *The Call* the feelings of thousands of Blacks throughout the South. Now blacklisted in her home town of Baldwyn for taking part in demonstrations, this woman and her daughter were among over 1,000 members and supporters of the United League who marched here for jobs and equal education.

The United League, which led the demonstration, was born ten years ago in opposition to widespread discrimination and brutal police repression of Blacks in Mississippi. Growing to represent some 70,000 members statewide, the United League has sponsored protest marches against inequality and a boycott of racist white businesses in Tu-

(PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 13)

Hour of insurrection in Nicaragua

Across Nicaragua, thousands of people took to the streets in every major city to fight against Somoza's National Guard in what has turned into a full scale civil war. See page 9 for the full story.



ANTI-SOMOZA protest brought out 300 people in San Francisco Aug. 26. (Call photo)

Edición Bilingüe

EDITORIALS

HUA'S TRIP BUILDS WORLD UNITED FRONT

The recent historic tour by China's leader Hua Kuo-feng has ended successfully and can be summed up as an important victory in the cause of peace and unity. Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia, Romania and Iran has served, in a dramatic way, to increase the unity of the countries threatened directly by the superpowers and especially by the Soviet Union.

Hua's diplomatic mission to Eastern Europe was a sharp reminder of the fact that Europe is the focal point of contention between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Romania and Yugoslavia in particular have taken a militantly independent stand and have refused to allow themselves to be drawn into the Soviet orbit. For this reason, Hua's trip drew frenzied attacks from the Soviet Union.

As for Iran, Chairman Hua's trip was correctly hailed as a "new development in Sino-Iranian friendly relations." Iran is a strategically important third world country in war-threatened west Asia. As such, its independence and security are of major importance in opposing superpower rivalry in the area around the Indian Ocean.

We congratulate China and Chairman Hua on the climax of this successful mission. The tour of friendship shows once again that China is playing a major role in forging unity among the people of various nations and in strengthening the worldwide united front against imperialism and hegemonism.

CHAIRMAN HUA KUO-FENG (Hsinhua News)

Letters

The Call, P.O. 5597, Chicago, Ill. 60680

MOVE eviction

We were in Philly when the police attacked MOVE and we wanted to add something to your article of Aug. 21.

First, MOVE was more than a religious sect. They appealed to the anti-capitalist and nationalist sentiments of the people. They regularly agitated from the house with bullhorns, called demonstrations and talked against the government.

Mayor Rizzo, by widely publicizing the group's counter-cultural practices, and at the same time labeling them "revolutionaries" and "radicals," tried to use the situation to whip up anti-revolutionary sentiment among the people of Philadelphia and support for his own *racist and fascist ideology and practices.*

But many people also saw through Rizzo's attempts to condemn the MOVE house for "health violations," pointing out that the city government showed no concern whatsoever about persecuting landlords for rat-infestation and other health violations throughout the city's slums.

Also, the city razed the MOVE house not only to remove all ballistics evidence as the article mentioned—but also because land speculators and real estate developers have been eyeing Powelton Village for a long time. They have been moving people out, fixing up the property and houses there and reselling them at exhorbitant prices.

MOVE, by refusing to be evicted, had become to the poor and especially the Black people of Philadelphia a symbol of just resistance. The speed with which the city razed the MOVE house once against demonstrates that Rizzo and the city government are nothing but loyal servants of Philadelphia real estate interests.

These are some additional reasons why 2,000 people, mostly Blacks, marched to Philadelphia's City Hall protesting the MOVE eviction, Mayor Rizzo and police brutality on Aug. 17.

K. and J.S.,
Los Angeles

True criminals

I am writing to express myself to the people of today's society concerning the "true criminals" of the world, in hopes that people might better understand the situation of just who we're dealing with.

The poor Blacks and whites are nothing but "pawns" being used in today's society by the real criminals who in fact benefit from our forced wrongdoings. Just who are the real criminals? THE SYSTEM!

To allow so many people to go unemployed in this country is a crime within itself. They apply extreme pressure upon us (the poor) and cause us to turn on one another in the streets for self-survival. If an individual is down and out with a family and no means of support, what else can he do but to survive the best he can and by any means necessary?

But when he strikes out (gets arrested) is when the real criminals begin to benefit from their self-made criminal. It's a well-known fact that when you're poor, your next step is directly to prison where you work in the real criminals' billion-dollar-a-year operation for little or nothing in return.

G.R.,
Indiana Reformatory,
Pendleton, Ind.

Beth Steel

I read an article in the Baltimore Sun stating that Bethlehem Steel, Sparrows Point shipyard was fined $10,490 by OSHA for "exposing shipyard workers to serious injury and death" in 1976. As a shipyard worker at Sparrows Pt., I think this is an insult to what we struggle with every day. We have some of the most unsafe, unhealthy conditions that exist.

We work up to 90 feet off the ground with staging that is rickety and sometimes without guarding rails; we work inside tanks and units that have far from adequate ventilation from welding smoke; we have to breathe air contaminated with coke dust, sulfur, asbestos and other cancer-causing pollutants. We have an average of one person being killed on the job every year.

The fact that Beth Steel was fined $10,490 means nothing to us workers who will be subjected to the same hazardous conditions. The company would much rather keep paying these measly fines than correct the safety violations.

This shows us that OSHA and the judicial system connive together to cover up what working conditions are really like for most people and to try to cool out workers' discontent.

It demonstrates that capitalism, no matter what government agency tries to give it respectability, covers up its faults, or makes it look like it cares about the working class, is a system that breeds death and will always exploit its workers ruthlessly.

G.K.,
Baltimore, Md.

Battles behind bars

Here's some news from Bland Correctional Center.

Our latest move is a petition signed by more than 350 inmates demanding a roll-back in the prices we must pay at the canteen for vital necessities. We have a base pay here of 25¢ per day, yet cigarettes now cost $4 per carton—that's 54¢ more than they cost on the streets in Virginia.

But since the petition, something new has happened. The No. 2 barn on the prison's 2,500-acre farm was burned Sept. 5, destroying not only the shell but the crop of newly bailed alfalfa as well.

The No. 1 Field Gang (an old-fashioned, hard labor, gun-gang), was working in the area when the incident occurred. These 20 men were held in total isolation for eight hours in the basement of the administration building by the prison security force. They were harassed and interrogated.

The prison superintendent told them that unless he learned the names of those responsible for the fire, every single member of the No. 1 Field Gang would suffer. They could all forget about making parole, they could forget all their "good time," and they could count on total surveillance and the denial of any and all requests they, as individuals, might ever make during their long stay in prison.

As of this writing, these men have stuck together and no names have been turned in. Undoubtedly the barn incident was in retaliation for the oppressive pay and high commissary prices in this place.

H.L.J., Bland, Virginia

RCP disrupters

Last weekend I attended the 5th Annual National Convention of the U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association. While there I had the opportunity to see the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP) try in vain to disrupt and sabotage. Their inability to do this showed me the strength of the people within the Association and the unity they had around friendship for the People's Republic of China.

In the past few months, as *The Call* pointed out, the RCP has accused the leadership of China of being revisionist. They have sought to turn the Association into an agent of their bankrupt line.

At the convention they came out in full fascist force and tried to disrupt all the meetings and plenaries. All they succeeded in doing was isolating themselves.

Unita Blackwell, co-chairperson of the Association, summed it up when she likened them to the KKK. The convention participants united around the statement of principles of the Association and dealt a death blow to the RCP.

As a delegate to the convention from Portland, I was delighted with the outcome of the struggle. We in Portland have been struggling with the RCP for 5 years and I am sure this is the end of RCP influence here and throughout the country.

The RCP will now sink further into the swamp of revisionism. The situation for the Friendship Association is excellent as the Association continues to build friendship with ¼ of the world's people, the Chinese people.

A *Call* reader and supporter
Portland, Oregon

Argentine comrades

Your coverage of the people's struggles in Latin America has greatly improved over the last year. I'm happy to see *El Clarin* pay special attention in its "World" column to events in South America.

It saddened me recently to read of the "disapperance" of Roberto Cristina and Elias Seman, both leaders of the Communist Party (M-L) of Argentina and of the Argentine working class. I travelled to Argentina several years ago and was deeply impressed by the combative spirit of Vanguardia Comunista, now the PCMLA.

In calling for the release of these two comrades, we must also call on the fascist Videla dictatorship to account for René Salamanca. Salamanca is former General Secretary of the Auto Workers Union in Cordoba and is a leader of the Revolutionary Communist Party (PCR). Salamanca, like Cristina and Seman, "disappeared," shortly after the 1976 coup.

Both the PCR and PCMLA have advanced the struggle of the Argentine people for independence and revolution. Let us all demand freedom for Cristina, Seman and Salamanca, and for all true patriots of Argentina!

J.H., Chicago

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MEMORIALS SALUTE MAO'S LEGACY AND CHINA TODAY

MICHAEL KLONSKY, CPML chairman, addressed Chicago memorial for Mao Tsetung. (Call photo)

"Listen to the masses—to the people of China foremost and to those who have visited there. Chairman Mao's line is being carried out today in China. It's a living example for us in the U.S."

With these words Michael Klonsky, chairman of the CPML, hailed the advances of China and showed them to be inseparable from the teachings of Mao Tsetung. Klonsky was the main speaker at a memorial meeting Sept. 10 in Chicago, on the second anniversary of Mao's death.

Speaking with Klonsky were three working class women who have visited China this year—a young CYO activist, a steelworker, and an older member of the National Fight Back Organization. All three testified to the tremendous achievements in China today, thanks to the people's victory over the "gang of four" and their adherence to Mao's teachings.

The CPML chairman stressed that even though Chairman Mao is dead, China is following the course Mao charted. Klonsky condemned the phony supporters of Chairman Mao who "plaster posters of him on buildings while carrying out a vicious campaign against China."

He was referring to the sham memorial meetings held by the so-called Revolutionary Communist Party in San Francisco and New York. At these meetings the RCP openly denounced China as "counter-revolutionary" and fiercely attacked Chairman Mao's comrade-in-arms, Chou En-lai.

The Chicago audience of over 100 people also heard a representative of the Iranian Students Association (CIS), who summed up the lessons of Chairman Mao's teachings for the liberation struggle of the Iranian people.

Internationalism was a hallmark of the New York memorial meeting Sept. 9, which was sponsored by Linea Roja, Bandera Proletaria, the Third World Peoples' Anti-Imperialist Coalition (TWPAIC), I Wor Kuen and the CPML. The evening included poems by Terpsicore, a Dominican group, and by a peasant from India.

The main speakers both emphasized Mao's contributions to all the peoples of the world. "From his half century of struggle in the service of proletarian revolution," the TWPAIC representative said, "Chairman Mao has left to the people of the world an invaluable treasure of experience and lessons which guide their steps on the road of social and national emancipation."

CPML spokesman Eileen Klehr cited Chairman Mao's two statements on the struggle of the Afro-American people in the U.S. as examples of his contributions to the international anti-imperialist struggle.

"In both statements," she said, "Chairman Mao lent his support and the support of the Chinese people to the struggle of Black people against national oppression and racial discrimination." Both statements, Klehr continued, "reveal that Chairman Mao deeply understood the class and national struggles in the U.S."

Another event held in New York's Chinatown that afternoon, sponsored by the Progressive Chinatown People's Association, was attended by 75 people of various nationalities.

Despite pouring rain and a flock of anti-China demonstrators from the RCP, more than 300 people in San Francisco turned out to pay tribute to Chairman Mao Tsetung and to China's current advances.

"For over 50 years Chairman Mao led the Chinese people to victory upon victory," said Fred Engst, activist in the USCPFA and one of three speakers. "His contributions go beyond building China into a socialist country because he also exposed the development of revisionism in the Soviet Union and the need to continue the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Engst, who was born and raised in China, knows first-hand about the damage of the "gang of four." He pointed out that the present advances are the result of following Mao's line.

"Chairman Mao and Premier Chou always put forward the policy of walking on two legs, grasping revolution and promoting production," Engst said. "But the 'gang' only wanted to jump around on one leg."

The memorial included a reading of two of Chairman Mao's poems that were read in English, Spanish and Chinese. Also, two short movies were shown about Chairman Mao's home in Peking and advances in socialist construction.

The San Francisco meeting was sponsored by a broad range of groups, including among others, the San Francisco Local of the Anti-Bakke Decision Coalition (ABDC); Asian Students Union; August Twenty-Ninth Movement (M-L); Bay Area Communist Union; Committee Against Nihonmachi Evictions (CANE); Chinatown Progressive Association; Iranian Students Association (CIS); Communist Party (M-L); I Wor Kuen; La Familia Diaz; New China books; San Francisco Journal; Students for a Better Understanding of China; Seize the Time Collective; U.S.-China People's Friendship Association; and the Xin Hua Mutual Aid Association.

HAIL MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE IN U.S. BARRIOS

"Death to the colonialists," shouted the Mexican masses as they rose up against Spanish domination on Sept. 16, 1810. This week, 168 years after the priest Miguel Hidalgo's famous declaration of independence, millions of people will celebrate this historic date not only in Mexico, but in the U.S. as well.

From Los Angeles to Chicago and in virtually every small village in the Southwest, the demand will be raised, "Stop attacks on Chicanos and Mexicans!" This demand has grown steadily louder as the U.S. imperialists have increased their exploitation and repression of the estimated 10 million people of Mexican ancestry in this country.

An estimated 200,000 people will attend one of the largest of the celebrations—the traditional Independence Day Parade in East Los Angeles. There, more than 10 organizations—including the Carlos Montes Defense Committee, Unidos Book Store, the August Twenty-Ninth Movement, La Organización de Derechos Latinos, the L.A. Fight Back and the CPML—have joined in a People's Contingent.

The contingent will demand an end to discrimination and the oppression of Chicanos and Mexicans, and agitate loudly against attacks on La Raza—elimination of bilingual and bicultural education, deportations, attacks on affirmative action, cutbacks resulting from the Prop. 13 tax fraud, unemployment and the wave of police killings.

The demands of the People's Contingent reflect the same high ideals as the struggle of 1810. In that year, a leader of the independence movement, José María Morelos, drafted a Constitution which abolished slavery 50 years before Black slaves were freed in the U.S. Mexican peasants rallied around the demand for the confiscation of all property from the colonialists.

So strong was the spirit of independence that one week following Hidalgo's call, 50,000 peasants took up arms. And they continued to fight, badly outgunned and half starved, until they achieved independence in 1821.

While this marked the beginning of the end of Spain's colonial empire in the Americas, it wasn't the end of the Mexican people's fight against imperialism. That struggle continues today, reaching even into the cities of the imperialist exploiter itself.

THE MILITANT OCCUPATION OF COLEGIO JACINTO TREVINO, *a small community college in San Juan, Texas, continues in its third month (above). Community people, children and Brown Berets have poured into the Rio Grande Valley to assist students and staff in wresting control of the school away from corrupt administrators.*

On Aug. 25, Brown Beret lawyers went back to court and fought for another temporary injunction to keep college president Jesse Guzman from selling 15 of the Colegio's 30 acres of land.

Texas Brown Berets are now planning a number of fundraising events across the state. The Colegio, deeply in debt because of Guzman's corruption and mismanagement, must raise at least $26,000 within the next few weeks in order to save the 15 acres of land and 5 classroom trailers from foreclosure. ***(Call photo)***

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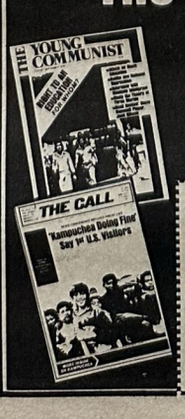

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Film brings alive page from history

WOMEN WERE FEARLESS FIGHTERS AT FLINT

The women were wearing red armbands, red berets and had blackjacks hidden up their sleeves. In zero-degree weather, they battled police and held down picketlines. Partly as a result of their help, hundreds of thousands of workers were organized into the United Auto Workers union.

The scene is the Great Sit-Down Strike in Flint, Michigan, 1936-37; the women are members of the Women's Emergency Brigade. Their story is told in a new film, *With Babies and Banners*, made by members of the Women's Labor History Film Project and premiered last July in Detroit.

Original documentary footage from the strike and recent interviews with Brigade veterans bring history alive, detailing for the first time the important role played by these militant women fighters.

The Women's Emergency Brigade drew into its ranks women strikers, wives, mothers, daughters and girlfriends of strikers—women who dared to battle the mighty GM because they understood that their future was bound up with the success of the industrial union drives.

The film paints a vivid picture of the post-Depression years in Flint, Michigan, a town owned and controlled by General Motors—then and still the giant of industrial corporations. Most people in Flint worked for GM or didn't work at all.

"GM had the judges behind them, the mayor behind them. They controlled the whole town," explained one of the Brigade veterans. "'Cept me, they'll never control me."

In the years following the Depression, increasing numbers of women went into industry. Men were being laid off. "They (GM) thought women didn't have no sense and would work for no money," declared one Brigade veteran.

"I was a spot welder," another veteran recalled. "When I went for the job my husband told me, 'If they put you on a heavy machine, don't take it.' But I knew I was going to take it 'cause he didn't have no job. I got 25¢ an hour, 10 hours a day. I sure made the money!"

Films taken inside the plant show the inhuman speedup, the crowded rooms of women madly working piece-rate. With no union, there was no seniority, no benefits and no protection against foremen who hired and fired at will.

The Great Flint Sit-Down started suddenly. Workers in Fisher body plant #1 noticed GM removing dies on the eve of a New Year's weekend. Had workers gone home, the dies would all have been transferred and GM workers would have been unable to carry out their plans to shut down production. On the spot, the workers voted to occupy the plant.

From the earliest hours of the strike, it became clear that the women had to be organized to back the UAW. GM flooded the town with rumors about prostitutes going to the plant at night. "Management had a way of getting to the wives," one explained. "They would have done anything to turn one against the other."

So women strikers left the plant to avoid rumors, and a women's auxiliary began to take up kitchen duty and bolster the picket lines. For most it was their first picket duty.

It was the famous "Battle of Bulls Run" that gave rise to the Women's Emergency Brigade. Flint police provoked the confrontation, preventing food from being delivered to strikers. As police tried to force themselves into one of the plants, workers beat them back with high-pressure fire hoses, bottles and door hinges.

SUPPLYING FLINT STRIKERS with food was one task of women's brigade of 1936-37.

'BREAK THRU THE LINES'

While the battle raged, hundreds of Flint residents started to gather behind police lines. Genora Johnson, a young fiery striker's wife, asked for the loudspeaker. "Break through the lines," she shouted. "The police are cowardly enough to shoot you, but we must stand with our brothers."

Women responded, pushing through the barricades. They spent the entire night in front of the plant. Johnson then called for women to form a fighting brigade for emergencies.

Fifty women came to the first meeting, and the ranks of this army soon swelled to 350. Similar brigades formed in Lansing, Saginaw and Detroit.

The film follows the activities of this red-bereted army with dramatic footage of skirmishes. When police let off tear gas in one of the plants, the women dashed up to the plant, smashing rows of windows with sticks and blackjacks. Ducking to evade police, kicking to push them back, the women of the Emergency Brigade showed themselves to be fearless fighters.

The film begins and ends with footage of the recent 40th anniversary celebration of the Flint Sit-Down held last year in a luxury Detroit hotel. It shows the on-the-spot protest staged mainly by women's groups to get the veteran leader of the Women's Emergency Brigade, Genora Johnson, onto the platform. Banners read: "The UAW needs an ERA."

But this is the film's only indication that something is not quite right with the UAW today. The film shows that women had been excluded from this program, but it doesn't show how the militant traditions of struggle symbolized by the Flint Sit-Down were excluded from the union itself.

At this "celebration" UAW top leaders toasted with GM's chieftains to the "healthy and constructive relationship" between union and company. They patted each on the back, taking credit for "labor peace" and credit for organization of the UAW.

Also left out of the film were the communist fighters of the then-revolutionary Communist Party U.S.A. (CPUSA) who in fact provided the day-to-day leadership in the Flint Sit-Down.

The main organizers from the UAW, as well as the main tactician for the Flint actions, came from the ranks of the CPUSA. In Fisher #1 the Flint strikers elected a communist to head up the in-plant committee.

With Babies and Banners makes only one reference—and an inaccurate one—to this important fact of history. One of the brigade veterans comments: "Had it not been for the education and know-how that the Socialist Party and Communist Party gave us, we wouldn't have been able to do it." The Socialist Party, however, was not a leading force.

The film also downplays the unity which was built between women and men. It pays more attention to backward ideas among the men than to the many advanced views that had been developed.

Despite its weaknesses, however, *With Babies and Banners* is well worth seeing. The bold fighting traditions of the workers stand out in every inch of the footage. This little-known story of the Women's Emergency Brigade is an excellent example of the role that women played and continue to play in the class struggle.

For rental information contact Lyn Goldfarb, Institute for Labor and Industrial Relations, Museums Annex, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WOMEN'S EMERGENCY BRIGADE mobilized hundreds of women in Flint and other auto centers in Michigan.

ON THE LINE

Layoffs at Lockheed

Seattle—Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction company has become the scene of an intense campaign of speedup and harassment, layoffs and firings in recent weeks as the shipyard bosses announced plans to cut 300 workers from the workforce of 3,000 in the immediate future.

These layoffs are coming because Lockheed is rapidly nearing the completion of three submarine tenders, which are part of the new Trident fleet. Having fleeced the taxpayers, with the government's help, for a quarter of a billion dollars on each boat, the shipyard owners are now anxious to get rid of the people who made them.

Shortly after the layoffs were announced, workers in both yards began to get verbal and written warnings for "low production." In Yard Two, Machinist Shop Steward Leroy Stucks was knocked to the deck by a foreman. Stucks, who has earned the workers' respect by standing up to both the bosses and union bureaucrats, was then fired.

The first 300 to be laid off are members of Boilermakers #104. Since the "leaders" of Boilermakers #104, as well as the seven other unions in the shipyard, have a history of standing with the bosses, workers have begun to organize themselves. A recent leaflet pointed out, "Every union and every shop steward should be judged by whether they take up the demands of the workers and actually lead the fightback. Our hope lies in fighting together."

Steelworker seized in INS raid

East Chicago, Ind.—Agents from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) staged a raid on the Youngstown Sheet and Tube mill Sept. 7 and seized Luis Cordova, a Mexican worker, right off his job. He was later deported.

This fascist attack was carried out with the full knowledge and support of management. Youngstown officials provided transportation and armed company guards to accompany the INS agents on their raid.

Cordova's fellow workers in the 84" Hot Strip opposed his arrest. A member of the Fight for Jobs Committee, a rank-and-file organization in the mill, tried to intervene and block the arrest but was unsuccessful.

At the USW Local 1011 meeting that same evening, the Fight for Jobs Committee moved that the local demand an end to deportation raids and that the company refuse to allow INS agents on Youngstown property. The motion was passed by the membership.

Ohio tomato pickers march on statehouse

Special to The Call—

Columbus, Ohio—"Campbell's Cream of Exploitation Soup. . . Mm-mm-BAD!"

This was the slogan on one worker's picket sign during a militant rally here of 400 striking farmworkers and supporters on the statehouse steps Sept. 8. The rally was the culmination of a hundred-mile trek staged by the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) in an effort to win support for the struggle of Ohio's migrant tomato pickers.

Some 2,000 mainly Mexican and Chicano migrants walked out of the tomato fields Aug. 25 demanding a raise in the minimum wage from $2.65 to $3.25, an increase of 11¢ in the piecerate per hamper of tomatoes, a medical program, better labor camp conditions and company-paid transportation from Texas and Florida each year to the Ohio fields.

Of special importance is the strikers' demand that the canners and growers recognize FLOC as the bargaining agent for the workers.

The strike has seriously hurt the $27 million tomato crop in this state, the second-largest tomato crop area in the country.

"We are going to tell the farmworkers to stay away from Ohio unless they want to organize strikes. . ." stated Baldemar Valasquez, president of FLOC. He said that workers would keep the pressure on "with strikes and boycotts until we get the recognition we deserve as working men and women."

FLOC has called for a nationwide boycott of Campbell Soup Co., and Libby, McNeill and Libby products, two of the largest monopoly canners in the state.

"The canner has the grower under his thumb," Valasquez said recently, "and the grower has the workers under his thumb." This is why the canners rather than the growers are the main enemies of the workers, he stated.

So far in the strike, the workers have faced numerous attacks from the bosses and the police and courts. Injunctions, mass arrests and even the deliberate spraying of organizers with deadly insecticide have all been levelled against the strike movement.

Many of the migrants will be leaving the state soon in search of winter work. But as Valasquez told the Columbus marchers, "The struggle will continue year after year until our demands are met."

STRIKING FARMWORKERS and supporters in Ohio, led by FLOC, rallied in Columbus Sept. 8 (Call photo)

RANK AND FILE LEADER WARNS OF POSTAL SELLOUT

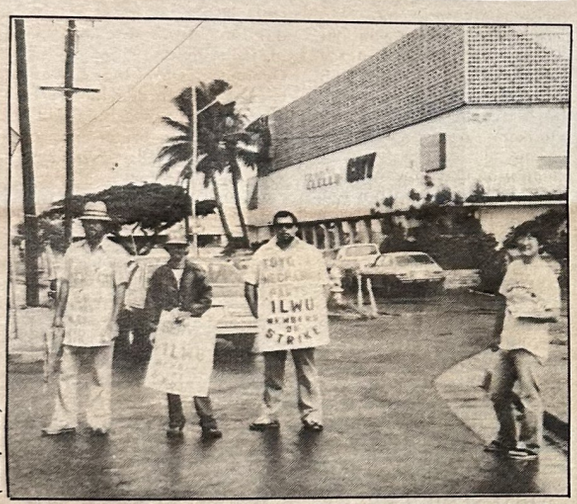
As *The Call* goes to press, it appears that postal workers are about to get another raw deal.

With the 15-day negotiating period between Postal Service officials and union bargainers set to expire Sept. 16, no progress towards a new contract has been reported. In the event that a settlement is not reached, the pact will go to binding arbitration.

"That would be a sellout of the rank and file's demands," warned Charles Hill, a leader of the Postal Workers for a Fighting Union (PWFU) caucus headquartered in Dallas, Texas. "I think there will be strikes and wildcats if they go to binding arbitration and come up with another bad contract."

A postal pact was originally reached Aug. 1 with leaders of the four postal unions. It called for a 6.5% yearly wage increase—not enough to meet today's inflation—and offered no changes in the overwork and speedup, layoffs and job combinations, unsafe conditions or discrimination against minorities and women which prevail in the postal service.

To the surprise of the bosses as well as the union bureaucrats who urged acceptance of this pact, the rank and file turned it down. Threatening a strike, the workers forced management to reopen negotiations.



(Call photo)

SERVCO WORKERS in Hawaii have maintained picket lines since Aug. 1.

Union busting fails to stop Hawaii walkout

Honolulu—When Servco Pacific Co. sponsored a "Disco Dance Party" Aug. 24, management thought it would be a simple little affair.

But 200 angry Servco automotive strikers and their supporters showed up instead to denounce the company's song and dance. They demanded that Servco cease its union-busting tactics and negotiate.

One hundred fifty-two members of Longshoremen's union (ILWU) Local 142 Unit 4412 have been on strike against Servco since Aug. 1. The company had offered a "take-it-or-leave-it" contract, and when the workers refused to accept it, the bosses stopped negotiating.

"No human being in his right mind would accept the company's contract proposal," a strike leader told *The Call*. The company's takeaway offer ignored worker demands in the areas of production rules, classification of jobs, medical and dental plans, and other benefits.

Rustproofers, mechanics, partsmen and other automotive workers from eight Servco shops have now been picketing 14 locations for more than a month. Their strike has received support from other ILWU workers and the general public.

Servco has responded with strike-busting measures. Strong-arm thugs have threatened the picketers. The company has tried to use supervisors to do non-supervisory work and has distributed false anti-strike propaganda to non-union employees.

"The company's doing everything it can to break this union," one striker pointed out. But despite the length of their strike, the Servco workers are standing firm.

Learn from recent transit wildcat

D.C. hotel workers call strike

By worker correspondents in Local 25 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees union in Washington, D.C.—

Our local voted to strike on Sept. 16 unless the hotel bosses agree to our contract demands. With the prospect of a hard fight ahead, we wanted to inform readers of *The Call* about some of the lessons we learned from another workers' struggle—last July's wildcat transit strike.

Between July 20 and 27, rank-and-file drivers and mechanics seized control of their union, staged a wildcat, and put up a hell of a fight against the Metro bosses. The strike was almost 100% effective, and it forced a settlement in their cost-of-living (COL) dispute.

The Metro workers took this action because the conditions they faced demanded it. The rank and file had been working since April without a contract.

Metro bosses refused to budge, stalling on their contract negotiations partly to avoid paying the COL increase. And the workers' own union officials stood with Metro and refused to fight for the membership's demands.

This is what happened during the Metro wildcat:

At each garage, the rank and file elected their own leaders—people who over the years had stood up for the rights of the workers. The elections were held at the gates, in parking lots and on the picket lines. It was real rank-and-file democracy.

After the wildcat started, mass meetings of the drivers and mechanics were held at RFK stadium. This is where the three main demands were affirmed: a cost-of-living increase even before the contract is settled; a new contract; and amnesty for the strikers.

We saw on TV how the union bureaucrats appeared with Metro officials during the wildcat and jointly condemned the workers' actions. The bureaucrats showed that they have more in common with the bosses than with the rank-and-file union members.

The real strength of the strike was in each garage. Every day there were picket lines and gatherings of workers discussing the strike, the sellout by the union bureaucrats and many other issues. They carried signs saying: "No COL, No Work"; "A New Contract Now!" and "We Are the Union!"

"This is a *wildcat*!" one striker said. "That means we went out on our own, and we will go back on our own. And no one is going to force us to do anything—not the bosses, not the union officials, not the cops and not the courts."

A court had ordered the strikers back to work, but the transit employees refused to go. Only later when the court ordered Metro management to settle the COL issue and put the demanded 20¢-an-hour increase in escrow did the strikers go back.

But there were also some weaknesses in the wildcat movement of the transit workers. For one thing, even though the rank and file had strong organization at each garage, communication between garages was weak.

The Metro bosses used this to their advantage. They went to the picket lines at one terminal, and claimed that other workers had already gone back to their jobs. The trick worked—many people went back to work thinking that other garages had ended the strike.

This showed that the struggle needed better organized leadership.

Newspapers here in the city tried to make it seem like the Metro workers' wildcat was a failure. But it wasn't. The COL was won and retaliation against strikers has been kept to a minimum because management was afraid too much repression would spark another walkout.

We in Local 25 should learn from the Metro workers. If the union leadership stands with the rank and file in our struggle, that will be good. But the bottom line has got to be us, the rank and file. If we're united, we can win.

'Jim Crow lives'

ATLANTA COLLEGE FOCUS OF ANTI-SEGREGATION FIGHT

Atlanta—For over a year now, the campus of Atlanta Junior College (AJC), a mainly Black school here, has been the scene of sharp struggle. While issues have run the gamut—from keeping armed cops off campus to working to overturn the Bakke decision—the focal point has been the students' fight against segregation and for open admissions, the right of all Georgia high school graduates to go on to college.

On the other side of the battle lines is the Georgia Board of Regents, the capitalists' representatives who control the state university system. Although the regents have been ordered by HEW's Office of Civil Rights to desegregate the colleges, their so-called "Plan for the Further Desegregation of the University System of Georgia" is a sham which perpetuates a dual system of education for Blacks and whites in the state.

Early last year, as the deadline drew near for adopting the regents' plan, students and faculty at AJC challenged it. They came up with their own "Alternative Plan for the Desegregation of the University System of Georgia" and formed the Georgia Committee for Open Education and Students United for Action to give leadership to the struggle.

CRITICAL OF PLAN

Charging that the regents' plan only continues the century-old segregation of Georgia's university system, the AJC students and faculty have criticized it on several grounds.

First of all, they point out, the regents deny that segregation and discrimination even exist in the school system.

"The university system is neither now nor has been in recent years operated in a manner discriminatory toward any minority group," the regents declare. They also refer to the university system as a "*formerly* dual system."

Facts, however, tell a different story:

—Of the 29 Georgia colleges which are mainly white, 20 have a Black enrollment of less than 15%, compared to the state's Black population of 30%.

—At the U. of Georgia, the state's largest public university, only 3.5% of students are Afro-American and other minorities.

—In spite of the fact that enrollment of Afro-Americans in Georgia's university system increased 56% between 1972 and 1976, Blacks still make up only 15.5% of the total college enrollment.

—On the average, approximately 44% of white Georgia high school graduates enroll in universities as compared to only 28% of Blacks.

"The battle cry coming from the Board of Regents, the chancellor, the governor and others who control the education process is 'segregation now, segregation tomorrow and segregation forever,'" explained Omar Ujamma, past president of the AJC student government in a recent interview.

In addition to denying the existence of segregation, the regents' "discrimination" plan maintains intact one of the principal forms of discrimination in Georgia schools—the system of standardized tests aimed at keeping minority and working class students out of higher education.

Altogether, Georgia students must take up to four different exams to get in and out of college. The first is the Standard SAT entrance exam. If a student scores 650 or lower on the SAT, he must take the State of Georgia entrance exam. If he fails this, a student goes into "special studies," a basic remedial course, and is given three quarters to pass a basic skills exam or be kicked out altogether.

On the other end, students face the mandatory Regents graduation test. Even if a student earns a 4.0 average, is on the Dean's list and gets high recommendations from teachers, if he fails the Regents Test, he gets no diploma.

And it is Blacks who are most victimized by the tests discriminatory effects. At Georgia Tech, an elite training ground for scientists, with a minority enrollment of 2.5%, only 0.4% of applicants scored below 650 in 1975-76. At Albany State, on the other hand, where students are over 95% Afro-American, 80.2% of all students who applied would not have entered if the 650 SAT score had been the only measure of acceptance.

TESTS BIASED

The use of standardized tests to "track" poor and minority students out of higher education has long been exposed and condemned by many educators. Because of their class and race bias, according to one expert, "It is common to find Black students who score low on the tests, are rejected by several institutions, finally accepted by one and prove capable of attaining and maintaining a high level of performance."

The cutoff score for passing the SAT in Georgia is actually set 61 points *higher* than the average score, automatically "flunking" the majority of students who take the test.

At the same time, because of discriminatory testing, the predominantly Black schools are being turned into institutions which exist mainly for the purpose of remedial education, teaching what should have been already taught in the primary and high schools. "Meanwhile," the Alternative Plan points out, "the white institutions escape to pursue their elitist goals and remain untarnished by this responsibility, with their . . . racist standards of 'quality' education rigidly in place."

Those students who take remedial courses also face the special stigma of being, in effect, a separate "lower class" of students. While in special studies, for example, students don't receive credit toward graduation and aren't allowed to run for student government.

"They're weeding you out for the McDonalds and the Burger Kings and your job down at Grady [public hospital]," Ujamma told students and supporters at a rally last spring.

Opponents of the regents' plan also point out that it does nothing to change the system under which the mainly white schools are expanded at the expense of the traditionally Black colleges. According to the Alternative Plan, "Within the last 20 years, the university system of Georgia has . . almost doubled the number of its predominantly white senior colleges, while no new Black senior colleges have been added."

WHITE SCHOOLS GROW

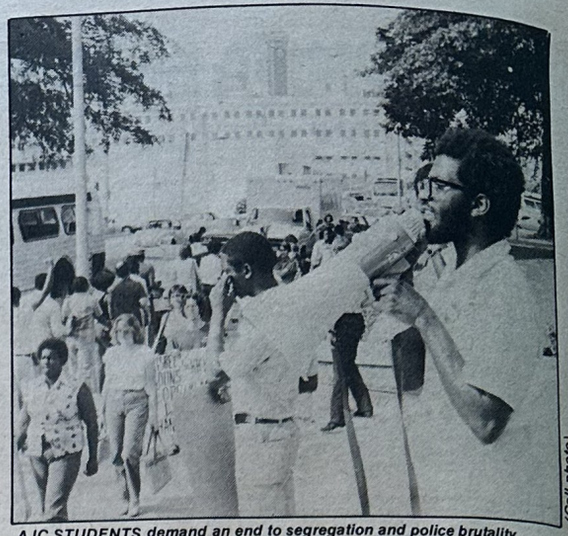
In one blatant example of this policy, the primarily white Armstrong Junior College was established in 1964, only 10 miles from Savannah State College, a Black four-year institution almost 100 years old. Eight years later, in 1972, the two-year college had already been expanded to be able to enroll more students than Savannah State.

The regents' answer to this "dual system" is not to open up enrollment at the white colleges, but rather to "desegregate" the three Black 4-year schools, Albany State, Fort Valley State, and Savannah. At the same time that the ruling class has done its best to limit facilities at these schools, Black people have succeeded in making them important centers for keeping alive Afro-American culture and traditions. As the Alternative Plan points out, all of the regents' "desegregation" proposals "seek to weaken the role of the traditionally Black institutions."

Nor does the regents' plan have much to fear from the Supreme Court's Bakke Decision. Far from setting quotas for minority enrollment, the plan includes only vague "goals" and "projections" that would be "desirable" to meet. Even these goals do not come near to meeting the students' minimal demand of strict proportional enrollment (30% Black) by the year 1982. The regents' goal for that year is only 29,500 Black students enrolled, a mere 20.5%.

In fact, the AJC students and faculty have presented this and much more evidence to show, as they say, that "latter-day Jim Crow is alive and well in the University System of Georgia." And they have backed up their demands with militant action which has gotten them fired, beaten by police, thrown in jail and charged with various crimes.

But at AJC the truth is on their side. As the new school year begins, the struggle is continuing to rally growing numbers of people, both Black and white, to fight for open admissions and an end to segregated education in Georgia.



(Call photo)

AJC STUDENTS demand an end to segregation and police brutality.

Hearing for AJC protesters

Atlanta—A pre-trial hearing for 17 AJC students and supporters was held here last week. The 17 were arrested last June 14 after being brutally attacked by police while attempting to hold a press conference outside a Georgia Board of Regents meeting.

At the hearing, the judge decided to dismiss charges against 5 of the 17 for lack of evidence. The other 12 still face combined sentences of 20 years in jail and a $1,000 fine. A trial date has not yet been set.

Supporters at the hearing included over 20 maintenance workers who are currently on strike against the Atlanta Housing Authority.

(Call photo)

MILITANT RALLIES, like this one last June, have seen broad support from community for AJC struggle.

COURT OKS L.A. SCHOOL BUSING

Los Angeles—The latest attempt to block the integration of L.A. schools failed when the California State Supreme Court last week overturned a lower court ruling that would have halted mandatory busing in L.A. for at least another year.

The L.A. busing plan is only a minimal step towards integration that affects no more than one-fifth of the city's schools. Nevertheless, it has come under heavy attack from segregationist forces.

A group called Bustop took the issue to court. On Sept. 1, only 11 days before the busing plan was to go into effect, Bustop won a stay against mandatory busing from the second division appellate court.

The court agreed with the segregationist claim that "irreparable harm" would result if the students were bused to the integrated schools.

Bustop was supported by the State Attorney General's office and by the L.A. school board, which voted five to two to oppose its own plan the night before the hearing.

ENTHUSIASM for China's great advances and high level of unity marked USCPFA convention. (Call photo)

USCPFA reaffirms support for People's China

MEETING MARKS GROWTH OF CHINA FRIENDSHIP

***San Francisco*—At a time when China is under broadside attack from many quarters, the U.S.-China Peoples' Friendship Association successfully held its fifth annual convention here over Labor Day weekend. Nearly 1,000 members, reflecting a 36% growth in national membership, enthusiastically reaffirmed the USCPFA's Statement of Principles and passed many resolutions to expand and deepen the work of building friendship with China.**

In particular, the convention committed itself to make 1979 the year that will bring full normal diplomatic relations between the U.S. and China, based on the 1972 U.S.-China Communique. The meeting also resolved to expand even further the association's outreach to workers and national minorities.

The strength of the association was especially apparent in the resounding defeat of the Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), which came out in the open as an enemy of China. Trying in every way to disrupt the convention, the RCP deluged participants with anti-China, pro-"gang of four" leaflets, distributed in violation of convention rules. They harangued delegates and guest speakers who refused to go along with the RCP's attacks on China's leadership as "revisionist" and "fascist."

RESOLUTION TO DISBAND

The RCP went so far as to put forward a resolution calling on USCPFA members to "resign from their locals and urge them to disband." Speaker after speaker rose to denounce the resolution.

In a dramatic move, one woman representing the National Minorities Caucus announced that the caucus had unanimously voted against the RCP resolution.

"We condemn the RCP for their chauvinist attacks against China," she declared. "They're the same attacks launched by the KMT, KKK, FBI and the U.S. State Department on the people of China."

The speaker also condemned the RCP for singling out the minority delegates and trying to browbeat them into agreement. This contempt for the minority USCPFA members, she pointed out, went hand in hand with the RCP's lack of faith in the judgment of the Chinese people.

Opposition to the RCP was reflected in many people's comments over the weekend, including the opening remarks by USCPFA co-chairman Unita Blackwell, long-time civil rights activist and mayor of Mayersville, Miss. Comparing their disruptive tactics to those of the KKK, Blackwell counterposed the RCP's goals with the purpose of the association.

"Each of us are different," Blackwell pointed out. "We are different colors, different races, different religions, different political points of view. But one thing we have in common, we all came to build friendship with China, and that is the role of the USCPFA."

Addressing the RCP directly, she went on, "If you don't believe in the principles of this organization, you should leave and leave soon."

On Sunday, after the overwhelming defeat of the RCP's resolution, the convention energetically endorsed a resolution which called for "free and open discussion" based on the principles of the USCPFA. However, any members who persistently "disrupt...programs" will "be asked to resign or if necessary be expelled...." In addition, the 1979 National Plan gave priority to extensive membership and public education about China's recent victories in order to arm the USCPFA and general public against slanders and distortions from all enemies of China.

In contrast to the RCP's slander, slides, films, speeches and lively discussions throughout the convention welcomed the great advances being made by the Chinese people since the victory over the counter-revolutionary "gang of four." Educationals described the momentous achievements being made in modernizing industry, agriculture, and science and technology. Participants in the convention were treated to a sparkling performance of Chinese song and dance presented by the San Francisco Chinese Folk Dance Association, which exemplified the flourishing art and culture in new China.

One special highlight was the surprise appearance of Dr. George Hatem (Ma Hai-teh). After living and working in China for over 46 years, he noted the "tremendous efforts being made by the Chinese people, leaders and government to make the world a better place to live in."

Dr. Hatem, who first came to China from the U.S. to offer his medical services in the struggle against the Japanese, remarked, "Through my discussions here I know that the USCPFA wants to continue to build deep friendship with 800 million Chinese people and not with the ['gang of] four'."

To build this friendship even deeper among the U.S. people, the convention targeted specific goals in the campaigns of normalization and outreach.

Since 1975, the USCPFA has worked persistently for normalization of relations between China and the U.S. The campaign now includes specific conferences on topics such as trade and China and the 1980 Olympics; outreach and coalition work; more educationals and publicity on the Taiwan question; a National Media Coordinator added to the staff of the Center for U.S.-China Relations; and an Ad Hoc Committee to Admit China to the 1980 Olympics.

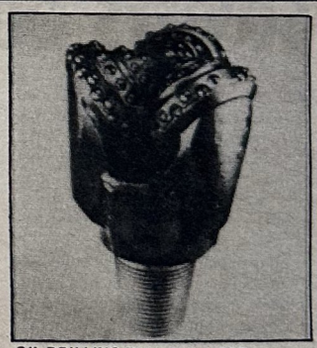
The 1976 priority to expand outreach to workers and national minorities was strengthened by the outreach plan which includes speaking tours, slideshows, special interest tours to China, scholarship funds for travel there, and an active campaign to recruit trade union leaders and rank-and-file members and seek trade union support for the association's work throughout the country.

Other resolutions strengthened the organizational apparatus of the USCPFA—such as centralizing the USCPFA literature by establishing a Publications Center in New York; and bringing New China magazine, which for several years was under the control of the RCP, into the structure of the association. In addition, the National Minorities Caucus began to map out its program. It elected interim leadership until a national committee can be elected for the first time, this fall.

In order to lead the challenging work ahead, a new National Steering Committee was chosen. Re-elected as co-chairmen were Unita Blackwell and Frank Pestana from Los Angeles. Mark Sheldon, active in the National Council of Churches, was elected vice-chairman.

The USCPFA's fifth annual convention adjourned highly determined to work for normal diplomatic relations in the next year, broader outreach, and a more efficient and improved organization. Key to this work is a better understanding of how 800 million people are building a strong and united country and a bright future for themselves.

Sales to USSR fuel U.S. arms debate



OIL DRILLING BIT sold to USSR

While the arms race between the two superpowers continues to escalate and their war preparations move ahead at a gallop, U.S. rulers are at one another's throats in a major policy dispute.

What Business Week magazine describes as "an unprecedented power struggle" erupted over President Carter's approval of the sale to the USSR of a $144 million plant for manufacturing oil drill bits. The sale by Texas-based Dresser Industries is part of a planned $250 million in exports of oil field equipment. The Soviet social-imperialists will certainly use the equipment to fuel the military juggernaut presently being aimed at Europe and its flanks.

The present struggle within the ruling class is between those forces who see appeasement of the Soviet drive as a way of hanging onto U.S. imperialism's empire, and those who fear that the Soviet military machine is growing too strong to contain. Within Carter's cabinet the Commerce, State and Treasury Depts. favored the increased sales to the USSR, while Brzezinski, Carter's security adviser, and Schlesinger, his energy czar, opposed them.

All in all a few things remain clear from the growing debate. The U.S. imperialists are preparing for war and are hastening the advent of that war by stepping up their trade and technical assistance to their rivals in Moscow in much the same fashion as they stepped up their assistance to Hitler on the eve of World War II. The masses of people are the ones who must pay the cost and bear the burden of this internal fight in the ruling class, whatever its outcome.

FILM

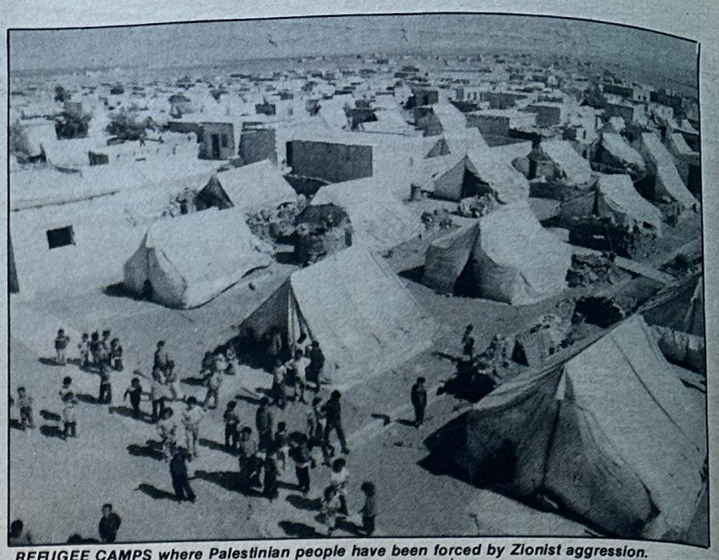
MENG LUNG SHA

Set in 1950, MENG LUNG SHA reveals socialist China's approach to eliminating inequality among its nationalities. Running time: 90 minutes

Color *16mm* *English subtitles*

October Films, Box 5690, Chicago, Ill. (312) 427-2210

ISRAELIS AT CAMP DAVID TALK PEACE, KEEP LAND



REFUGEE CAMPS where Palestinian people have been forced by Zionist aggression.

As the Camp David summit talks between Israel, Egypt and the U.S. began last week, a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) predicted that Egypt's President Sadat would run into "a wall of Israeli intransigence." It appears that his prediction is correct.

Israel's Begin is determined to prevent any concessions to the Arab demand for full Palestinian national rights. He is also refusing to withdraw from the lands forcibly occupied during the June 1967 War. Finally, the Israeli government is bent on continuing its expansionist scheme of opening up Zionist settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

The new role of U.S. imperialism in the talks reflects the continued contention between the two superpowers in the region, which is the main obstacle to any final settlement and to peace in the Mideast. In response to the increased U.S. role, Moscow has unleashed a verbal barrage against the talks.

The Camp David meeting also indicates a growing rift between the Zionist regime and the U.S. imperialists, its staunchest backers. President Carter's willingness to enter the talks as a "full partner" shows that the Egyptians have made gains in exposing the Zionists throughout the previous talks, forcing Carter to put some pressure on Begin in order to save face in the eyes of world opinion.

Carter is pushing for some kind of "compromise," which would allow limited Palestinian participation in peace talks and a Palestinian state of some kind on the West Bank, under the control of Jordan. In return, he hopes that the Arabs will abandon their determined struggle against the Israeli expansionists once and for all.

This is where Carter comes directly into contradiction with Begin, who fears that any step taken towards withdrawal from the occupied lands or towards Palestinian self-determination would set things in motion that couldn't be stopped, leading to the ultimate defeat of Zionism.

While the U.S. and Israelis have sharpened their growing rift, the Arab world is moving slowly towards increased unity.

One important element in the move towards unity has been Sadat's refusal to agree to a partial or separate solution to the Palestinian question in his talks with Begin. Sadat has maintained the Arab League position on the key questions of withdrawal from the occupied territories and Palestinian rights.

While no real steps have been taken towards peace in the Middle East as a result of the talks, they have served to further expose the Zionists as the real warmongers in the region and to erode Israeli support in other countries.

Of course, no real peace can come as long as the Palestinians are denied their rights and a role in any final agreements. The armed struggle of the PLO will be the decisive ingredient in the struggle of the Palestinians.

Contending with the U.S. to block this victory is the other superpower, the USSR. Seeing their dreams of a major role in any settlement going up in a cloud of smoke, the Soviet social-imperialists have been the loudest critics of the talks. They have been directing their main blows against Sadat and working behind the scenes to further divide the Arabs.

In the Soviet press they have repeated the false charges that Sadat is going to Camp David to conclude a separate and partial solution. At the same time, the Russians themselves appear to be trying to get closer to Israel. While slandering Sadat, Moscow has been increasing its exchange of delegations and confidential talks at the foreign-minister level. Soviet immigration to Israel, which has increased to a total of 130,000 since 1970, is a major form of assistance to Jerusalem.

Egypts' newspaper "Al Akhbar" recently refuted the Soviet accusations. The real reason for the Soviet attacks, it stated, is that Egypt "has evicted about 20,000 Soviet military experts and refused to let her land be used as a Soviet base."

At this time, it seems unlikely that the Camp David talks will accomplish anything concrete. Rather they are likely to intensify the growing contradictions between the Arab peoples on the one side and Israeli Zionism on the other, and to further reveal the Zionist plan of "talking peace while keeping the land."

'SOVIETS OUT of Czechoslovakia' demanded 3,600 marchers in Oslo on Aug. 21. (Klassekampen)

NORWAY RALLIES DEMAND:

'SOVIETS OUT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA!'

From a Call *correspondent*

Oslo, Norway—More than 11,000 people here demonstrated against the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 21, marking the tenth anniversary of the invasion. Demonstrations and meetings were held in over 40 cities, towns and communities throughout Norway.

The main demand of all the demonstrations was "Soviet Union Out of Czechoslovakia!" Slogans were also raised in support of the opposition movements in the Eastern European countries; for freedom of all political prisoners; in support of the Eritrean people's struggle and against all Soviet and U.S. aggression.

Almost all the demonstrations and meetings were arranged by the Initiative Committee for the August 21 Demonstration. The committee was supported by the Workers Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), the Women's Front, the Anti-Imperialist Committee for the Third World and various local trade unions.

In Oslo, there were three demonstrations. The one called by the Initiative Committee attracted 3,600 people. It was the largest demonstration ever held in Oslo against the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia.

In addition to the demonstrations, a big poster was set up right on the border at Storskog, the only check-point on the Norwegian-Russian border. The poster, demanding that the Soviet Union leave Czechoslovakia, could be seen on both sides of the border.

Also, on the night of Aug. 20, a huge slogan was painted on the front of the Soviet embassy, reading "Soviet Union Out of Czechoslovakia!" even though the embassy was guarded by both Norwegian police and Russian guards. No arrests were reported.

Martial law declared in Rhodesia

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith declared martial law in several areas of the country Sept. 10, stating his intention to "liquidate all parties representing foreign-based black terrorists" in Zimbabwe. The martial law will be "selectively" imposed in those areas where the national liberation forces of the Patriotic Front have their strongest base areas.

The pretext for this escalation was the downing of a Rhodesian airliner on Sept. 3 near the northwestern town of Kariba by guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU).

ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo explained that the plane was attacked because it was carrying military personnel and supplies for use against the liberation forces.

Nkomo also refuted charges that the guerrillas murdered 10 of the 18 survivors of the plane crash. He pointed out that Smith's fabrications were aimed at whipping up support for tighter suppression of Zimbabwe's black masses.

In addition to declaring martial law in parts of Rhodesia, Smith threatened counter-strikes in Zambia and Mozambique.

In a related development, it was revealed this week that Nkomo, leader of ZAPU, had held secret talks last month with Smith. (ZAPU is one of two organizations which comprise the Patriotic Front, the other being the Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU.) This move was looked on unfavorably by ZANU and by Tanzanian President Nyerere who sharply denounced the meetings.

Demonstrations in U.S., USSR hit arms race

Simultaneous demonstrations were held Sept. 4 in Moscow and Washington by the pacifist War Resisters League calling on both superpowers to "Disarm Now." The demonstrations resulted in arrests in both cities.

In Washington, Secret Service agents arrested 11 persons who broke away from a tour and dashed to a White House fountain shouting slogans against the superpower arms race. Some newsmen were also arrested along with the anti-war demonstrators.

In Moscow, uniformed police prevented the WRL protesters from unfurling a 10-foot banner saying: "U.S.-USSR: Disarm Now." The demonstrators dashed across Red Square hurling hundreds of leaflets into the air.

The leaflets charged, "Our governments have talked peace while preparing for war."

NICARAGUANS REVOLT AGAINST SOMOZA

'HOUR OF INSURRECTION HAS COME!'

"The hour of insurrection has come! All the people into the streets!" was the message of Nicaraguan guerrillas Sept. 9. Across Nicaragua, thousands of people took to the streets of Leon, Masaya, Diriamba, Chinandega, Granada, Managua and every major city to fight against Somoza's National Guard in what has turned into a full scale civil war.

The U.S.-backed Somoza regime had already been pushed to the wall by the ongoing business strike begun Aug. 25 which has paralyzed over 80% of the economy.

Now, Anastasio Somoza has added one more bloody chapter to his family's 42-year reign as he ordered air strikes and armored assaults against whole barrios. From his bunker in Managua, Somoza described the mounting casualties from concussion bombings as "neutralization of subversive elements."

As *The Call* goes to press one of the most successful anti-Somoza battles is centered in Masaya, 18 miles southeast of the capital. On Monday, Sept. 11, Somoza was forced to declare martial law in Masaya and Esteli, where rebel forces controlled the towns.

Over 300 government troops, supported by helicopter gunships and armored columns, were thrown into the battle for Masaya.

For Somoza and his U.S. friends, there is no light at the end of the tunnel. Heavily armed national guardsmen patrolled major intersections right in the heart of Managua, driving home that the uprising has now reached the regime's doorstep.

The Open Tres barrio of Managua has been the scene of fierce street fighting and sniping against guard units over the past week. Built in 1973 by 40,000 homeless Nicaraguans after the devastating earthquake, Open Tres became a bastion of anti-Somoza sentiment when millions of dollars of emergency funds meant for the reconstruction of Managua were pocketed by the dictatorship.

NICARAGUAN REBELS hold off National Guard troops in Matagalpa.

A back-and-forth battle was also waged by anti-Somoza forces for control of Leon, Nicaragua's second largest city. Somoza ordered air strikes against the city's working class barrios of Laborio, Guadalupe and Subtiava.

While Somoza's troops seized the country's radio and television stations, arrests were made of leading political opponents. The regime also declared the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Nicaraguan Development Institute illegal because of their active support for the business strike.

One Nicaraguan told reporters that "Now practically no one is legal."

Far from smashing his opposition by banning them, Somoza has welded his opponents into the growing Broad Opposition Front (FAO). From exile in Costa Rica, Ernesto Cardenal, the prominent Nicaraguan poet and spokesman for the Sandinistas (who are members of the FAO), announced that a provisional, united front government had been formed.

Within the U.S., mass support for the Nicaraguan people's heroic struggle has been shown in several demonstrations. In the San Francisco Mission District, some 300 people demonstrated Aug. 26 and in Washington, D.C., about 200 marched on the White House Sept. 9. Both protests, which included sizable numbers of Nicaraguans, demanded, "Down with Somoza!"

So far the U.S. has made no move to withdraw support from the dictatorship, which it supports with $19 million a year in military aid and $160 million in investments.

MASS MOVEMENT ROCKS IRAN DESPITE BLOODY REPRESSION

A mass movement of gigantic proportions has rocked Iran, demanding political and religious freedom and calling for defense of that country's national independence. In response, the government of the Shah has unleashed a bloodbath of repression and has declared a six-month period of martial law.

Although accurate news from Iran is difficult to come by, government reports putting the death toll at 86 have been widely refuted. The French newspaper Le Monde estimated that as many as 10,000 may have been killed in the repression following the protests.

The broad character of the movement can be seen from the fact that over 100,000 people, ranging from university students to religious leaders, demonstrated in the streets of Tehran, the capitol, last week. The U.S. press has one-sidedly painted the whole movement as a struggle for religious domination. But demands have gone up from the masses for land for the peasants, higher wages and better working conditions for the workers and a lifting of restrictions on political freedom and the ban on political parties.

Last week, the Shah ordered his troops to open fire on the crowds of demonstrators with machine guns, which they did, killing hundreds. With the declaration of martial law, the SAVAK (secret police) began rounding up religious leaders, labor leaders and activists. Many have been forced to go underground.

Then in an attempt to placate the conservative religious elements in the anti-Shah movement, he installed a new Premier, Sharif-Emani. In a hastily called emergency meeting of the rubber-stamp parliament last week, nine members walked out on a speech by Sharif-Emani in protest of the mass killings.

The strategic position of this oil-rich country has also brought the two superpowers into play in the present affairs. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Union are maneuvering behind the scenes to protect their own interests in the country. The U.S. imperialists, while not yet ready to intervene directly, are not about to allow a major shift to take place.

President Carter made a phone call to the Shah to assure U.S. backing for the regime, while pleading for more moderation in its repression of the people. Carter would like to see the government broaden its base to incorporate some of the opposition and clean up its image.

The USSR is taking advantage of the present instability through its revisionist Tudeh Party and the thousands of KGB agents directed from its diplomatic mission in Tehran.

But the mass movement itself is playing the dominant role in the present struggle. Its broad base and legitimate demands are winning support from people throughout the country and the whole world. In the U.S. Iranian students are holding support demonstrations in many cities.

In the U.S., Iranian students are holding support demonstrations in many cities. On Saturday, Sept. 9, 100 students marched and rallied in Charleston, W. Va., while on Thursday, Sept. 7, in Los Angeles, more than 120 were arrested and 50 more treated at local hospitals after their demonstration was attacked by police.

IRANIAN DEMONSTRATORS hold comrade shot by Shah's troops during protest.

international communist movement news

PANAMA: Support for the Nicaraguan people's militant struggle was expressed this week in the pages of Bandera Roja (Red Banner), organ of the Workers Socialist Front (Marxist-Leninist) of Panama (FOSP).

"The stubbornness of the Somoza regime in the face of the just demands of the Nicaraguan people," the paper commented in the August 15 issue, "has brought about the latest strengthening of the people's struggle against the dictatorship and its isolation internationally."

The article expressed support for the Sandinista guerrillas and noted: "The struggle is just because it aims not only at the overthrow of the reactionary regime of the Somozas but also against U.S. imperialism, common enemy of the peoples of the Americas, and against any power which threatens sovereignty, independence and liberty."

JAPAN: News of the recent signing of the Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty was greeted enthusiastically by the Marxist-Leninist movement in Japan in August.

The Workers Party of Japan said the treaty will "greatly contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world." It added that the treaty is a sharp blow against the hegemonism of the two superpowers, especially that of the Soviet Union which had attempted to obstruct the treaty by every means.

The Provisional Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (Leftist) also greeted the new treaty, noting that the signing has clearly proven that the powerful demand for the development of Japan-China relations is a historical trend which nobody can hold back.

INDIA: "For a New Democracy" is the name of a new English-language journal launched recently by the Provisional Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist).

The journal was established following the December 1977 merger of two Indian Marxist-Leninist organizations, the Central Committee, Communist Party of India (M-L), headed by Satya Narain Singh, and the Unity Committee, CPI (M-L), headed by Dhruba Chowdhury. The editor of the new journal, which presents news of the class struggle in India as well as international analysis, is Satya Narain Singh, Chairman of the Provisional Central Committee.

"For a New Democracy" is available for $2.00 per copy from Liberator Book Store, 566 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Mass. 02125.

Build The Call and people's culture

The new *Call* is coming Oct. 2 and with it there'll be more space to build the people's culture.

As part of the format change, we'll have a special cultural page each week that will feature reviews, poetry, sports reports, short stories, notes from the "cultural front"—all sorts of material to reflect the rich and varied cultural life of the masses.

We've already begun to expand our cultural coverage, and as it is we can't find space for all the material that's been pouring in. That's one of the reasons we're making a special cultural page. It's also one of the reasons we aim to add four more pages to *The Call* by Jan. 1.

Expanding the *quantity* of our cultural coverage is not enough, though. We also need to expand the *range and variety* of our coverage so that *The Call* can become even more popular and appeal to the broadest possible spectrum of people.

How can you help? Chances are a week doesn't go by that you don't see a film or read a book or hear a musician or watch a TV program that has interest for our readers. So sit down right away and review it for *The Call*. Original works of poetry, songs or short stories are also very welcome.

Because of the tremendous audiences they reach, we are going to put an emphasis on reviews of popular movies, music and TV. A good example of something that could be reviewed right now is the premiering programs of the new TV season. Reviews could concentrate on certain trends or focus on a particular program.

WRITING REVIEWS

In addition to broadening the range of reviews, we've been trying to improve the style of the reviews themselves. It is important to draw out the main artistic features of the works we review along with commenting on their political content. We also want to make our reviews two-sided so that they point out what makes a film like "Saturday Night Fever" so popular at the same time that we expose the reactionary purpose the capitalists have in promoting it.

And there are still other ways to improve the depth of our cultural coverage. Here are some examples:

—Interview amateur artists, musicians, or athletes and tell us what their experiences have been.

—Write about aspects of national cultures, such as the blues or Chicano teatros, or about cultural forms which are mainly popular among white workers, such as country-western music.

—Send us original songs that fired up the crowd at a recent demonstration.

—Send us a "Page From History," drawing out lessons from our rich tradition of revolutionary and people's culture.

—Put together a photoessay which tells a story about a news event or the people's daily lives.

These are just a few ideas. We're sure you'll have more. Just as the "people make the news," so are they the source of our culture in all its richness and variety.

THE NEW *CALL* IS COMING OCTOBER 2!

Unity statement from CLH

HAWAII COMMUNISTS JOIN

In August 1978 the Communist League of Hawaii and the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) successfully concluded a process of unification which has been carried out over the past year. The Communist League of Hawaii has dissolved itself and merged into the ranks of the CPML. It is with great joy that the CPML announces this new victory in the struggle for a single, unified U.S. communist party.

The following document is the Unity Statement by the former Communist League of Hawaii.

The Communist League of Hawaii rallies to the red banner of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist). Based on our past year of study, discussions with the CPML and others, and common practical work with the CPML, the League has achieved complete agreement with the program and political line of the CPML.

Our study and practice of the past year confirmed that the CPML is the leading Marxist-Leninist organization in the U.S. and is the vanguard party of the U.S. working class. We have worked with the CPML on several mass campaigns and activities and through this work have seen the developing ties that the CPML is steadily building among the masses, as well as its persistent efforts in forging communist unity.

The unity we have built with the CPML has been forged through ideological and mass struggle. It is based on Marxist-Leninist principles. We unite with the CPML because it takes as its theoretical basis and guide to action Marxism - Leninism - Mao Tsetung Thought. We must defend the contributions of Chairman Mao, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time, and continue to apply Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to the concrete conditions in the U.S.

By rallying to the CPML, we commit ourselves to the achievement of the Party's ultimate aim—the overthrow of the U.S. imperialist ruling class and all exploiting classes and the realization of communism, or classless society. In working towards this aim, the Party's immediate strategic objective is to lead the working class and all oppressed people in the U.S. to overthrow capitalism and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat and a new socialist society.

The overthrow of capitalism can only be achieved by building the broadest possible united front against imperialism and its reactionary policies, led by the working class and based on the strategic alliance between the workers and the oppressed nationalities. The united front must encompass the broad masses

SUPPORT for framed Filipina nurses was one of the struggles taken up by the Communist League of Hawaii. (Call photo)

SUMMER CAMPS FILLED WITH STUD

The following letters were sent to *The Call* by people who attended the recent summer camps held by the Communist Party (M-L) and by the Communist Youth Organization.

'It was even more than we expected!'

We were members of the June 4th Brigade at the CPML Western summer camp.

We came to the camp because we wanted to get a better understanding of the political line and work of the CPML. When we got here, we found that the camp, like the CPML itself, was based on the experiences and needs of the people. Here are some examples:

First, the political education we received here. We were given presentations by CPML members on all the sections of the Party Program. By organizing the campers into brigades, the Party encouraged us to discuss these presentations more fully and bring out any questions and criticisms we had.

In everything they did, the Party leaders showed us their full belief in their Program as well as an attitude of learning from the masses. The spirit of the Party was one of building unity among the people while kicking the revisionists in the butt.

The childcare at the camp also showed that the CPML means what it says. Not only were the kids amused, but they too received political education they can use when they go home. For many of the kids, it was their first experience with nature as well as with kids of different nationalities and cultures.

Family ties were strengthened by having the kids eat and bunk with their parents. With these kids being the future, the future sure looks bright!

One of the goals set by the camp was to develop revolutionary culture. This was another great success! The "cultural gala" on our final night showed the unity that is being built among the many nationalities present at the camp. The skits, songs, puppet shows, dances, and poetry in different languages inspired us greatly.

Lots of us also learned new sports from different cultures and it was all under the slogan "friendship first, competition second."

Our brigade was composed of people from various nationalities, ages, and backgrounds. But each one of us feels that the summer camp more than met our expectations. This feeling was shared by our fellow campers, and together we showed it by raising hundreds of dollars at a people's auction on the last night.

All of us wish to thank the CPML for providing us and our families with this opportunity to learn more about the Party program. Now we return to our cities better equipped to put this program into action!

WORKSHOPS on the Party program were held each day at camp. (Call photo)

'I saw how life is for most Americans'

I am a West Indian woman visiting the United States. I had a chance to attend a CPML summer camp. This was an experience I will always remember.

Although I was a stranger to most

CPML

of people, who can be mobilized in the struggle against monopoly, in defense of democratic rights and against discrimination, for the improvement of living standards and against war and fascism. This united front is built as a component part of the international united front against imperialism, especially the two superpowers—the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Our unity with the CPML is based on its firm internationalist stand, including its support for the right of self-determination for the Afro-American and all other oppressed nations. The work of the CPML to free Black political prisoners like Gary Tyler, the Party's struggle against racial segregation in the schools in Boston and other cities has confirmed that the CPML does not only uphold self-determination and full democratic rights for the oppressed minorities in word, but also in deed. The Party has also shown through practice its firm commitment to the struggle of the peoples of Hawaii for freedom and an end to national oppression.

The Party has also played a leading role in the international struggle against imperialism headed by the two superpowers. It has built support for the countries and peoples of the world against superpower hegemonism and aggression, combatted the jingoism and chauvinism of the U.S. imperialists and worked to tear the phony "socialist" mask from the Soviet social-imperialists.

(Photo by Edward Greevy)

HAWAII: 100 people turned out to support the 'Ohana last year and call for a halt to the bombing of Kaho'olawe island.

The Party has staunchly upheld Chairman Mao Tsetung's theory of the three worlds as the correct method of analyzing the present world situation. The CPML has defended this Marxist-Leninist theory against the unprincipled attacks and slanders of the revisionists, centrists and other opportunists who cover up the war danger, capitulate to the revisionist theory of "detente" and apologize for the aggression of the Soviet Union. The Party has also stood in defense of socialist China, which has been the main focus of these opportunists' attacks.

By rallying to the CPML, we are taking our stand in solidarity with all genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations throughout the world. We will continue to work for unity of the U.S. communist movement.

Today, the opportunists are in disarray and the unity movement among the genuine communists is growing. In opposition to sectarianism, communists must draw firm lines of demarcation between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism and unite on questions of principle. All communists must now be judged by their stand towards unity.

We need to unite all the genuine communists in the ranks of a single party. The merger of the Communist League of Hawaii with the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) is a step towards the building of a single, unified Party of the U.S. working class.

Communists Unite!
Long Live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought!

...Y, SPORTS, FRIENDSHIP

people at the camp, I was well-received. For the first time in my life I didn't feel inferior. Nobody called me dumb for asking simple questions. I have never seen people from so many nationalities get along so well. We sang songs from different countries, played games together and had brigade discussions together.

This summer camp and my visit to your country have really opened my eyes. Frankly speaking, I used to think this country was a paradise till I came here. Now I know better.

I got a chance to see how life is for most Americans. The "big shots" are exploiting the poor people and the government is killing people with taxes. I didn't know white people were poor, too. You should hear and see the lies they tell us about the American people at home.

I have many pleasant memories of this camp. I am only sorry it was so short. At the climax I was presented with a token from the members. My heart was overwhelmed with joy.

May I take this opportunity to thank the CPML for involving me and to all my camp members my fondest love. Now I am anxious to get home to share this experience with my friends and to take up the struggle.

'It was a vacation and an education'

I am a student from the Midwest who went to the first CYO camp. The camp was an excellent way for new people to learn about the CYO.

The atmosphere was friendly and informal. For many people who have always lived in the city, this was the first chance they got to see what it was like in the woods and in that respect it was a pretty special thing for them. It was a vacation as well as an educational experience.

The part I enjoyed most about the camp was the cultural night. I learned how important culture is in bringing Marxism to the masses of people. All of us at the camp sang songs together and through the songs we learned more—we learned about the struggle of the Puerto Rican people for their independence from U.S. domination and learned how the woman question is linked inseparably to the class struggle.

Another part I enjoyed about the camp was the night when the people who'd been in the CYO delegation to China shared with everyone some of the things they had learned from their trip.

The camp was also good in that it provided an opportunity for me to find out what struggles other students were involved in in other parts of the country and for us to share our experiences and some of the concrete lessons we'd learned through our practice. This was particularly helpful for me because I am fairly new to communism, yet have been active in the anti-Bakke struggle. Now I can take what I've learned back to the Midwest in September and use it to help push forward the struggles I'm involved in there on my campus.

All in all, my experience at the CYO camp was an excellent one. Not only was I able to make a whole lot of new friends and learn more about communism and about the CYO, but I also came away from the camp full of determination to fight more than ever to bring socialism to this country. That, I think, was the very best thing.

'One man pledged $50 and his life'

My family took part in the CPML's second eastern regional summer camp. We thoroughly enjoyed our week out in the country, where we spent our vacation

COMBINING STUDY with relaxation at CPML summer camp. (Call photo)

with revolutionary comrades and their children.

We most enjoyed getting to know comrades from other countries. There were delegations from the Canadian Communist League (M-L) and from the Dominican Marxist-Leninist organizations Linea Roja and Bandera Proletaria. They gave talks about the situation in their countries, as well as taking part in all the activities and building strong friendships with the workers.

Each day, a representative of the CPML gave a talk about some aspect of the Party's program—for instance, on building class struggle trade unions, or on the international situation—followed by lively discussions.

At the same time, this was a recreational camp. We had a full program of all sorts of sports. Adults as well as children received swimming lessons, and there was competitive volleyball, softball, soccer and basketball. There was fishing, tennis, and other individual sports, too.

I was impressed by the way the camp "practiced what it preached" with respect to equality for women. In the kitchen staff, in the children's camp and in the political leadership of the camp, women and men really shared the responsibilities.

Also, the camp was entirely bilingual, with Spanish translators and a Spanish-language brigade—the Tito Fernandez Brigade.

Especially popular were the cultural groups formed at the camp: a "red choir" of 50 voices; a merengue band organized by Puerto Rican campers. A life-drawing class produced a whole gallery of portraits and sketches.

On the last night of the camp, people made very moving statements about what the camp meant to them. A blind comrade told us: "The socialist spirit in this camp was very great... There are many handicapped people who suffer under imperialism. I want to thank all of you who helped me. The people here are never going to forget my face because it's always going to be around the CPML."

The camp was run on a relatively low budget and it was inexpensive for our entire family to come to it for a week. But the work of making a revolution does cost money. By the end of the camp, everyone wanted to make a greater contribution. A fund-raising rally brought thousands of dollars in cash and pledges.

One worker rose and said, "I pledge fifty dollars and my life to the Party." That was the spirit of our camp. Everyone pledged to take it home and put it into practice.

This poem about the Soviet Union's invasion of Czechoslovakia recently appeared in Unidade Popular, organ of the Communist Party of Portugal (M-L) (PCPML). It was translated from Portuguese by The Call.

Prague '68

by Mário Picarra

On that day, August 21,
the tanks broke through the borders.
Prague,
martyr land of '68
remembered with fear.
The armored cars
suddenly drove through the streetcorners
and the walls of houses.

The machine gun tore apart
the people inside
and from the sordid recesses of the city
rose shadows of the surprise attack.

Prague,
taken by surprise in the morning.
"No hope!" shouted the false resisters.
"Spring destroyed!" cried the impotent.
And everything seemed easy
on that 21st of August
for the man who squeezed the trigger
and hid
behind the steel of the caterpillars.

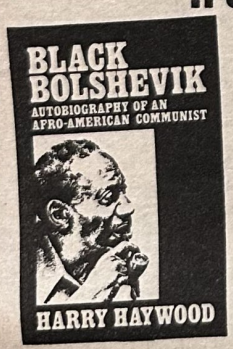
And yet...
the crowd grew in Prague.
On that same day there was spring
looking out from every Resisting fist.
And one man at a time
the city rose up,
the streets were filled.
Every man turned into rock
torn up from the pavement.

Molotov cocktails poured down
on the outrages of the new Nazis.
And the crowd grew
under the steel boots of the invaders.

Prague, cry of independence!
Your blood peopled memory,
every drop
leaped over countries,
drops made into gunshots.

Prague, heroic city
Turned into stone and bullet!
On that 21st of August...
when the tanks took over the land
and resistance budded
on every frontier!

A BACK-TO-SCHOOL SPECIAL
from Liberator Press



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Sports Report

Jogging at high noon?

Chicago—Any jogger knows it's better to run in the cooler hours than at high noon, right? Wrong, according to Chicago Mayor Bilandic, a jogger himself. He insists that Chicago's Sept. 24 annual Marathon must start at 10:30 A.M. instead of the usual 8:00.

If you've jogged at high noon (or have heard of heat exhaustion) you can understand why some joggers planning to enter the marathon are a bit upset. Starting earlier, they say, reduces the danger of overexertion for some of the runners.

"Rubbish!" says Mayor Bilandic. And he has "authorities" to support his opinion. "There is a great body of opinion," he states, "that says the 10:30 starting time is proper and not detrimental to the health and safety of the participants. I run whenever I have a few moments and that may be at high noon..."

Now, you may think that Bilandic must have been running at high noon on the hottest day of the year to have baked his brains sufficiently to make such statements. But it's just par for the course for the mayor. He also raised the entrance fee from $5 to $10.

Over 4,000 runners have already signed petitions protesting the $117,000 budget and the high entrance fee. These people and others think that jogging should be a sport that is accessible to the masses, that anyone with a pair of legs should be able to get out there and run.

Colts missing Mitchell

Baltimore—Lydell Mitchell, the most prolific running back in Baltimore Colts' history, was recently traded to the San Diego Chargers because he accused Colts owner Robert Irsay of racism.

Mitchell had been holding out for a contract in line with that of other superior running backs. In 1977 he was the Colts' leading pass receiver while also rushing for his usual thousand yards.

Instead of negotiating in good faith, Irsay embarked on a slander campaign during which he said that Mitchell wasn't all that important to the Colts. Irsay even got his cronies in the Baltimore press to claim that Mitchell was too slow to be a great running back.

Baltimore's sports fans know the truth, however, which is evident in the humiliating defeats that the Mitchell-less Colts have suffered in this season's first two games.

In two hours of football, the Colts have yet to score a point, their running game has been pathetic, and the team has been demoralized and uninspired.

Eskimo-Indian Olympics

The World Eskimo-Indian Olympics was recently completed in Fairbanks, Alaska, according to a report in Sports Illustrated.

Competitors included Inuit Eskimos from Alaska's North Slope, Yupik Eskimos from western Alaska, Aleuts from the Aleutian Islands, Athabascan Indians from Alaska's interior and Tlinget, Haida and Tsimshian Indians from southeastern Alaska.

The Games were started with the lighting of six seal-oil lamps including a joint lighting ceremony by Eskimo and Indian women, symbolizing the unity of the two peoples.

Most of the sports events were traditional games and contests of native people, such as seal skinning, in which Rhoda Nageak holds the record of just 57 seconds for skinning an entire seal without flaws. A record was also set by Gordon Kilbear in the "knuckle hop" event in which the contestant tries to hop as far as he can from a push-up position on his knuckles and toes.

As the struggles of the Eskimo, Indian and other native peoples have surged forward in recent years, events like the recent Olympics have become more popular. They are seen as a way of preserving and defending the culture of the people.

Justice for Arthur Miller!

DEMONSTRATION sponsored by the Black United Front

Thursday, Sept. 28, 12 noon, City Hall, Manhattan

The New York Fight Back Organization will be organizing a contingent.

For further information, call Liberator Bookstore (212)-783-9016

KAMPUCHEA . . .

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

tory of April 17, 1975, won by our people over U.S. imperialism and on the same occasion, the ignominious and historic defeat of this imperialism in Kampuchea. This defeat has always haunted your mind and will continue to haunt you until the end of your life.

On the other hand, as your virulent appeals for new wars of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea and new massacres of our people have proved, you have not forgotten the genocide in Kampuchea perpetrated during the more than five-year war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists, who massacred and crippled more than one million of our compatriots.

Your orchestrated campaigns of slanders against Democratic Kampuchea aim also at making people forget this genocide, these crimes and these devastations perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists in the name of "human rights." As a fanatic and inveterate imperialist, you continue to shamelessly interfere in the internal affairs of the other countries in contempt of the most elementary international laws which rule the relations between states.

Besides, you lose your temper, for you have seen that Democratic Kampuchea, contrary to your wishes and cowardly maneuvers, has become genuinely and definitively independent, and the Kampuchean people have forever become the real masters of their country. You have been aware and for a very good reason that during these past three years, the Kampuchean people have smashed into pieces all the activities of spying and subversion of the imperialists, the expansionists, annexationists and their followers as well as their attempts at coups d'etat aiming at overthrowing Democratic Kampuchea.

GOV'T DEFENDED

The Kampuchean people have victoriously safeguarded, strengthened, developed and embellished the worker-peasant people's power. At the same time, the people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea have annihilated the acts of aggression of all enemies from outside, particularly the Vietnamese aggressors. They have totally defended and safeguarded the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea.

All these facts are unendurable for you, especially because, during this same period, our people have produced brilliant proof of their capability to successfully build up their country by relying on their own forces. You have also been aware that the living conditions of our people have been considerably improved in the same way for everyone, thanks to the correct policy of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and our government, which are always concerned about the well-being and happiness of the people.

Finally, by your rage and rancor towards our people, you have become a real accomplice of the Vietnamese, who are fostering their ambition to swallow Kampuchea with their strategic policy of forcing Kampuchea to join the "Indochina Federation" under Vietnamese domination, d their expansionist ambition in Southeast Asia. In a like manner, you have dropped your mask in front of the independence-, peace- and justice-loving peoples the world over, who have taken a dislike to your hysterical and narrow-minded words and thrown them into the garbage can, like the American people have refused you their vote.

MASSES WILL JUDGE

The Kampuchean people are convinced that the peoples throughout the world, including the American people, will surely pass a just and severe judgement on you for all your acts against Democratic Kampuchea, particularly your criminal complicity with the Vietnamese aggressors and swallowers of the territory of Democratic Kampuchea.

As for the Kampuchean people, closely united under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and its Secretary Pol Pot, they will unswervingly continue to forever defend and safeguard the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of their country, their national honor and dignity, their right to decide by themselves their own destiny against all foreign interventions, both imperialist and expansionist. They will continue to build up a just and genuine democratic society where one and all live in perfect harmony, happiness, equality and prosperity.

Kampuchea refutes Soviet slander

The U.S. imperialists are not alone in their attacks on Democratic Kampuchea. The other superpower, the USSR, has also been viciously slandering the Kampuchean revolution.

Recently the foreign ministry of Kampuchea issued a statement refuting these slanders. The statement declared that Tass, Pravda and other Soviet media have repeatedly intervened in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, opposing its revolution and its stand of independence, self-reliance and mastering its own destiny.

During Kampuchea's war of liberation, the statement pointed out, the USSR supported the traitor Lon Nol, who seized power in a U.S.-backed coup. Since Kampuchea's liberation, the Soviet propaganda apparatus has not only smeared Kampuchea but supported and encouraged Vietnam in its invasions and attempts to incorporate Kampuchea into the so-called "Indochina Federation."

The foreign ministry affirmed that Kampuchea has been restrained in the face of these attacks, in line with its desire of friendship with the Soviet people. But the leadership of the USSR has only increased its slanders.

The statement of the foreign ministry declared that the Kampuchean people and government would tolerate no interference in their internal affairs, "let alone sit idly in face of the hostility on the part of the expansionist power and its accomplices, which were against Democratic Kampuchea but were supporting Vietnam in its aggression, expansion, and annexation of Kampuchea."

TEACHERS STRIKES . . .

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

anti-teacher propaganda aimed at splitting off support coming from parents and students. City college bosses have even quoted so-called "student leaders" who condemned the walkout.

But as one reporter found out, one such "student leader," a Mr. Maltese, is an ex-student at Wright College who now sits on the City College Board.

The fact is that many students support the demands of striking teachers. They see that the attacks levelled against teachers go hand-in-hand with cutbacks and reductions in education programs.

It is no accident, for instance, that as class sizes and teacher work loads have increased over the years, reading scores and other measures of the quality of education have decreased.

In the teachers' walkout which began Sept. 6 in Burlington, Vt., local polls put student sentiment at three-to-one in favor of the teachers' demands. So far, high school students there have marched on city hall, rallied in local parks and have joined teachers and parents on the picket lines.

The system's attacks on teachers, as with all workers, are taking a special toll on minorities.

In New Orleans, the city bosses took a hard line against 2,000 striking teachers who demanded a 9% raise against the bosses' "$1 a day" offer. One reason for the board's refusal to pay more is the fact that the school system is now 80% Black. But teachers held firm and on Sept. 11, the city gave in with a 7% wage hike.

In Chicago, racism was undoubtedly a factor in the board's layoff plan. "It will drive out the minority teachers, since they're on the bottom of the seniority ladder," one striker told reporters.

Another favorite tactic of the city officials has been to use the "tax revolt" as a club against the teachers' movement. Ignoring the fact that teachers are also taxpayers, the media has all too often tried to scapegoat teachers and their legitimate wage demands as the "cause" of high taxes and waste in government.

But teachers have refused to be intimidated from fighting even when school officials have used demagogy or police to try to stop them. In fact, teachers' strikes have increased dramatically over the last year, despite a host of laws which ban such walkouts.

One reason for this heightened militancy is that teachers, like other public employees, have been the special targets of Carter's "anti-inflation" program. There is no way teachers or other public workers are going to accept a 5.5% wage cap while inflation sprints along at double-digit speed. Their strike struggles are proof of this.

Workers in every industry have a stake in the current teachers' battles. A victory for teachers is a blow to the whole anti-labor and anti-student offensive being pushed by big business and the government—and that's a blow in the interest of every worker in America.

MARCH IN TUPELO . . .

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

pelo, backed up by thousands of people and the force of arms.

"Justice for All," the League's main demand, stirred the fury of Mississippi's white ruling circles. To crush this movement, they unleashed the Klan and the police, who have run wild in recent years trampling on the rights of Black people—but not without a fight.

The Labor Day march typified this resistance. As the freedom march began, almost 60 armed Klansmen filed past the march. But this did not intimidate the protesters, who marched four abreast in a bold and determined manner. As the Klan passed in single file, shouts of "Ku Klux Klan, Scum of the Land!" rebounded off the racists.

The marchers pushed on from the Springhill Baptist Church towards the courthouse militantly chanting and singing songs. As they approached the downtown disrict, the Klan made another move to deter the protest. This time, Klansmen attempted to drive a car into the marchers.

But the marchers fought back. Supporters ripped mirrors off and kicked the car before the driver decided to retreat.

At the rally, United League Chairman Dr. Howard Gunn exposed the frantic efforts of ruling circles in Tupelo to make people believe that the KKK and the United League are alike.

"How can you compare a jackass to a racehorse?" Dr. Gunn asked the crowd. As the people cheered, he shouted, "I classify the KKK as a jackass!"

In his speech United League President "Skip" Robinson noted the unity of Blacks and whites at the demonstration. But he cautioned that, as yet, few whites in Tupelo itself supported the League.

"Poor whites don't understand that their foot is in the same boat with the Blacks," Robinson said.

Referring to a recent Klan meeting where the deputy sheriff of Baldwyn, along with another cop, proudly removed their hoods, Robinson continued: "We used to turn to the law. Now that the Klan has exposed itself, we know we got to protect ourselves." Black people of Tupelo have shown themselves ready to use armed self-defense against Klan attacks.

The eyes of the people, especially the Afro-American people, are now turned to Tupelo, Mississippi. It is in this small Southern town that the struggle for Black liberation has exploded in a new wave.

Looking at science

Away with pests

In a number of counties in northeast China, pesticides have practically been eliminated in controlling insect pests which feed on maize and other important crops.

Instead, Chinese scientists have developed the use of artificially bred wasps which prey on the many insects that threaten farming. In 1975, scientific research introduced a new process for breeding these wasps in workshops.

The wasps have been especially effective in use against the pine caterpillar, the number-one enemy of the timberland. A forest farm reports that the number of pine caterpillars found on each tree has dropped from nearly 300 to a dozen after the wasps were released in the area.

The maize-borer insect has also decreased from 100-500 among each hundred maize plants, down to only 10-20.

Pushing unproven senility drugs

The Medical Letter, a journal devoted to drugs, has issued a report on the two most common drugs used in the treatment of senility, charging that they don't live up to their advertised claims.

The journal acknowledged that many patients and doctors believe the two drugs to be effective in controlling forgetfulness, confusion and other symptoms of senility in older people.

The journal said it reviewed more than 50 separate tests of Metrazol and Menic (different brand names for virtually the same compound, pentylenetetrazol) and could find "no convincing evidence that it causes improvement."

The Knoll Pharmaceutical Corp., manufacturer of Metrazol, had received Food and Drug Administration approval for its claims that the drug can "enhance mental and physical activity in elderly patients."

Chairman Mao on using science

A quote from Mao Tsetung on the eve of the founding of New China: "We can learn what we did not know. We are not only good at destroying the old world, we are also good at building the new."

MEXICO . . .

(VIENE DE LA PAGINA 1)

las deportaciones, los ataques contra la acción afirmativa, los recortes a raíz de la Proposición 13, el desempleo y la oleada de asesinatos policíacos.

Las demandas del Contingente del Pueblo reflejan los mismos altos ideales de la lucha de 1810. En aquel año, el cura José María Morelos, un líder del movimiento de independencia, escribió una Constitución que abolió la esclavitud 50 años antes de la liberación de emancipación de los esclavos negros en EU. Los campesinos mexicanos también alzaron la demanda por la confiscación de toda la propiedad de los colonialistas.

El espíritu de la independencia fue tan fuerte que una semana después del grito de Dolores, 50,000 campesinos empuñaron las armas. Siguieron luchando, hambrientos y sin suficientes armas, hasta que conquistaron la independencia en 1821.

EL PUEBLO MEXICANO declaró su lucha por la independencia el 16 de septiembre, 1810.

Aunque esto marcó el comienzo del fin del imperio español en Norteamérica, no constituyó el fin de la lucha del pueblo mexicano por su independencia. Esa lucha sigue hoy, y alcanza hasta las ciudades en las entrañas del monstruo imperialista yanqui.

HUELGA . . .

(VIENE DE LA PAGINA 1)

del 7%.

En Chicago, el racismo es uno de los factores principales contra los maestros, pués los despidos afectarán principalmente a los maestros minoritarios que son los de menor señoridad. Esto sigue la línea de la Decisión Bakke contra la Acción Afirmativa.

Otra de las tácticas favoritas del gobierno es de usar la "rebelión contra los impuestos" contra los maestros. Tratan de difundir la idea de que las demandas de aumentos salariales son la causa de los altos impuestos.

Los maestros saben muy bien que ellos no son la causa de los altos impuestos y no se han dejado intimidar. Al contrario, las huelgas de maestros han aumentado drámaticamente con todo y las leyes que las prohiben.

Otra causa de la combatividad de los maestros es el hecho que ellos, como otros empleados públicos, son el blanco de la campaña del Presidente Carter "contra la inflación." Ni los maestros ni los demás empleados públicos se someterán a aumentos del 5.5% mientras que la inflación galopa a más del 10%. Sus huelgas comprueban esto.

Todos los trabajadores serán afectados en cierto grado por las huelgas de los maestros. Si los docentes logran la victoria, esto será un buen golpe contra la oleada antiobrera y antiestudiantil auspiciada por los grandes monopolios y el gobierno. Una victoria sería al provecho de cada trabajador de este país.

REBELION . . .

(VIENE DE LA PAGINA 1)

régimen de 42 años de su familia, ordenando bombardeos y asaltos de vehículos blindados contra barrios enteros. Desde su fortín en Managua, Somoza dijo que se estaba "neutralizando a los elementos subversivos."

A última hora, una de las batallas más exitosas contra Somoza está concentrada en Masaya, a 18 millas al sureste de la capital. El lunes 11 de septiembre, Somoza se vio obligado a declarar la ley marcial en Masaya y Estelí, donde las fuerzas rebeldes controlaban el pueblo.

REBELDE durante ocupación de Matagalpa.

Más de 300 tropas gubernamentales, apoyadas por columnas blindadas y helicópteros con armas pesadas fueron tiradas a la batalla en Masaya.

Para Somoza y sus compinches yanquis, no se vislumbra la luz al otro lado del túnel. Guardias Nacionales fuertemente armados patrullan las intersecciones principales del centro de Managua, lo que demuestra que la sublevación ha llegado hasta las puertas del régimen.

El barrio Open Tres de Managua fue el escenario de una cruenta lucha callejera con todo y francotiradores contra los Guardias la semana pasada. Este barrio fue levantado en 1973 por 40,000 nicaragüenses sin casa, después del terremoto desvastador. Luego, cuando millones de dólares de los fondos de emergenica para la reconstrucción de Managua fueron embolsados por la dictadura, Open Tres se convirtió en un bastión del sentimiento anti-Somoza.

Mientras que las tropas de Somoza se tomaron los canales de televisión y las estaciones de radio a través del país, los principales opositores políticos de Somoza fueron detenidos. El régimen también declaró ilegal a la Federación de Cámaras de Comercio y al Instituto de Desarrollo de Nicaragua, debido a su activo apoyo al paro de comercio.

"Ahora, prácticamente nadie es legal," dijo un nicaragüense a los reporteros.

Lejos de aplastar a la oposición mediante la proscripción, Somoza ha forjado la oposición en un Frente Amplio de Oposición (FAO). Desde el exilio en Costa Rica, Ernesto Cardenal, prominente poeta nicaragüense y portavoz de los sandinistas (que forman parte del FAO), anunció la formación de un gobierno provisional del frente amplio.

En EU han habido varias actividades en apoyo a la lucha nicaragüense. En San Francisco, 300 personas marcharon así como otras 200 en Washington D.C.

Hasta ahora EU no ha retirado su apoyo de la dictadura, apoyo que alcanza $19 millones al año en pertrechos miltares y $160 millones en inversiones. Portavoces de la administración de Carter dijeron a la prensa la semana pasada que Carter está instando a los "dos lados" a encontrar una solución "pacífica" y que él no tiene ningunos planes de retirar al personal yanqui del país.

RINCON DEPORTIVO

¿Un maratón a mediodía?

Chicago—Cualquier persona que corre sabe que es mejor correr cuando está fresco, y no a mediodía. Pero el alcalde Bilandic de Chicago no está de acuerdo. El insiste en que el Maratón anual de Chicago este 24 de septiembre empiece a las 10:30 a.m. en lugar de las 8:00, hora en que tradicionalmente comienza.

Si uno ha corrido a mediodía, puede entender por qué se molestan los que van a participar en el maratón. Si se empieza más temprano, argumentan ellos, habría menos peligro de exhaustión a causa del calor.

Bilandic también ha enojado a los potenciales participantes, al alzar la cuota de entrada de cinco a diez dólares. Todo esto demuestra que a la municipalidad el pueblo le importa un bledo!

Más de 4,000 atletas ya han firmado peticiones contra la alta cuota, entre otras cosas. Estas personas y otras creen que el deporte de correr debe ser accesible a las masas, que cualquiera que tenga dos piernas debía de poder participar.

Colts pierden un as

Baltimore—Lydell Mitchell, el mejor 'halfback' en la historia de los Colts de Baltimore, fue recientemente cambiado a los Chargers de San Diego, todo porque él acusó a Robert Irsay, dueño de los Colts, de ser un racista.

Mitchell no había firmado contrato, esperando un salario semejante a lo que ganan otros 'backs' de su categoria.

En lugar de negociar de buena fe, Isray inició una campaña de calumnias, diciendo que Mitchell no les hacía falta a los Colts. Irsay hasta consiguió que sus compinches en la prensa de Baltimore lanzaran una campaña diciendo que Mitchell era demasiado lento para ser un buen 'halfback.'

Pero los aficionados de Baltimore saben la verdad. Es evidente en las derrotas humillantes que han sufrido los Colts sin Mitchell en los primeros dos partidos de esta temporada.

En dos horas de futból, los Colts todavía no anotan ni un punto, no han podido correr, y el equipo está desmoralizado.

Olimpiadas indígena-esquimales

Las Olimpiadas Mundiales entre indígenas y esquimales culminaron recientemente en Fairbanks, Alaska, según un reporte en la revista Sports Illustrated.

Participaron esquimales inuit, aleut y yupik, indígenas athabascan, tlinget, haida y tsimshian—todos de diferente parte de Alaska.

Los Juegos comenzaron con la prendida de seis lámparas de aciete de foca por parte de mujeres esquimales e indígenas, simbolizando la unidad entre los dos pueblos.

La mayoría de las competencias eran juegos tradicionales de los pueblos nativos, como despellejar una foca. En esta competencia Rhoda Nageak tiene el récord mundial, con sólo 57 segundos para despellejar toda una foca sin defectos.

Junto con el resurgimiento de las luchas nativas en años recientes, las Olimpiadas se han hecho más populares. Representan una manera de conservar y defender la cultura del pueblo.

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BREVES

Puerto Rico

El Comité de Descolonización de las Naciones Unidas abrió sus audiencias sobre el estatus político de Puerto Rico el 29 de agosto, e inmediatamente hizo enfoque en la lucha actual entre las fuerzas independentistas y las fuerzas de estatidad en la arena internacional.

El Gobernador Colonial Carlos Romero Barceló, cuyo Partido Nuevo Progresista (PNP) está urgiendo a que Puerto Rico se haga el "Estado No. 51" es el primer gobernador puertorriqueño que se presenta en una audiencia del Comité. Romero Barceló invitó al Comité a visitar a Puerto Rico para "ver con sus propios ojos" qué tan "libre" es la isla bajo el control estadunidense.

En el último año, el PNP, para impulsar su campaña terrorista pro-estatidad, ha desencadenado una brutal campaña contra organizaciones independentistas y sindicales. En esta campaña, cuenta con el apoyo del imperialismo yanqui.

Las bombas, los encarcelamientos y asesinatos de sindicalistas y activistas culminaron en el sangriente asesinato de Arnaldo Darío y Carlos Soto el 25 de julio. Los dos jóvenes independentistas fueron atraídos a una emboscada en el Cerro Maravilla por un provocador policiaco.

Romero Barceló acusó a los dos jóvenes muertos y todas las fuerzas pro-independencia de "terroristas," pero hasta sus más cercanos aliados han tratado de disociarse de esta conspiración.

Rodesia

Unidades guerrilleras de la Organización por la Liberación del Pueblo de Zimbabwe (Rodesia) ZAPU, derribaron a un avión rodesio el 3 de septiembre cerca de la población de Kariba al noroeste del país.

Después de la operación Joshua Nkomo, líder de ZAPU, dijo que el avión fue atacado porque, como otros que volaban hacia Kariba, "transportaba tropas y pertrechos militares" destinados para un ataque contra las fuerzas de liberación. Nkomo negó las acusaciones de que los guerrilleros habían asesinado a 10 de los 18 sobrevivientes del ataque.

URSS-EU

Se llevaron a cabo manifestaciones simultáneas el 4 de septiembre en Moscú y Washington, D.C., por una organización pacifista llamada "War Resisters League" llamando a las dos superpotencias a "desarmarse ya." Las manifestaciones resultaron en arrestos en las dos ciudades.

En Washington, agentes del Servicio Secreto arrestaron a 11 personas que se separaron de una gira de turistas y se lanzaron a la Casa Blanca gritando demandas contra la carrera armamentista de las dos superpotencias. Varios reporteros también fueron arrestados junto con los manifestantes anti-guerra.

En Moscú, la policía uniformada prohibió que los manifestantes de la WRL desplegaran una manta con las palabras: "EU-URSS ¡A Desarmarse Ya!" Los manifestantes corrieron a través de la Plaza Roja, tirando cientos de volantes al aire.

Los volantes decían: "Nuestros gobiernos han hablado de paz, pero se están preparando para la guerra."

Irán

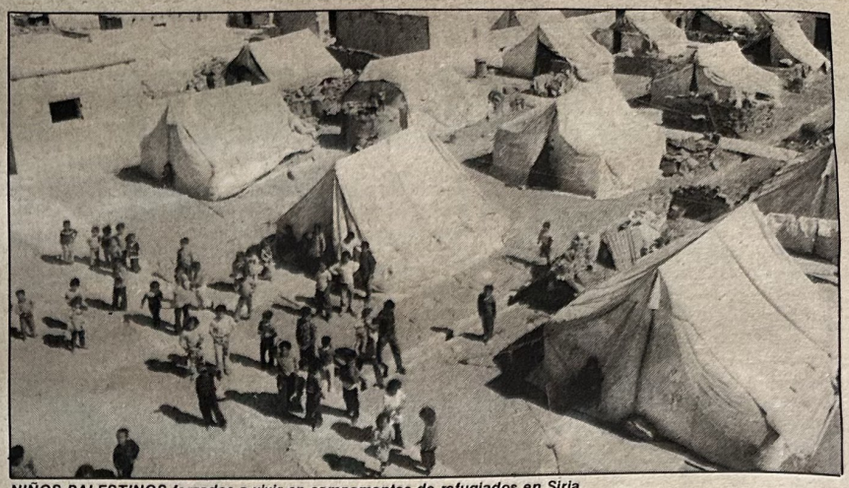
Un movimiento de masa de gigantescas proporciones ha estremecido a Irán, exigiendo libertades políticas y religiosas y la defensa de la independencia nacional de ese país. En respuesta, el gobierno del Sha ha desatado una violenta represión y declaró estado de sitio por seis meses.

Aunque ha sido difícil obtener noticias directas de Irán, periódicos europeos calculan que cerca de 10,000 personas han sido asesinadas por el gobierno iranio.

El amplio carácter del movimiento se puede ver con las 100,000 personas que manifestaron en Teherán la capital. La prensa de EU ha pintado al movimiento como si fuera apenas una batalla religiosa. Pero las demandas del pueblo van desde tierra para los campesinos, hasta aumentos salariales, y libertades políticas.

La posición estratégica de este rico país petrolero también ha traído a las superpotencias a meterse en la tormenta. La URSS y EU maniobran para proteger sus propios intereses en el país. Los imperialistas yanquis, aunque no están listos para intervenir directamente, no permitirán que haya un cambio importante en Irán. El Presidente Carter hizo un llamado personal al Sha para asegurarle su respaldo.

Pero el movimiento de las masas es lo principal en esta lucha. Su amplias demandas se han ganado el apoyo de los pueblos del mundo.



NIÑOS PALESTINOS forzados a vivir en campamentos de refugiados en Siria.

Junta en Camp David no llevará paz a M. Oriente

Al comenzar la conferencia cumbre entre Israel, Egipto y EU la semana pasada, un representante de la Organización por la Liberación de Palestina (OLP) predijo que Sadat, el Presidente de Egipto, se iba a encontrar con una muralla de intransigencia. Parece que su predicción fue acertada.

Beguin, el Primer Ministro israelita, sigue determinado a no ceder concesión alguna a la demanda árabe por los derechos nacionales de los Palestinos. También se rehusa a retirarse de las tierras ocupadas por Israel durante la guerra de 1967. El gobierno israelita también sigue obstinado en el establecimiento de colonias en los territorios árabes ocupados.

El nuevo papel del imperialismo yanqui en las negociaciones indica que sigue aguda la contienda entre las superpotencias en esa región del mundo. Esta contienda es el obstáculo principal para lograr un acuerdo de paz en el Medio Oriente. En respuesta a las actividades yanquis, Moscú ha desatado una andanada verbal contra las negociaciones.

La conferencia en Camp David al mismo tiempo indica que existe una brecha entre los yanquis y el régimen sionista. El que el Presidente Carter haya decidido participar en la conferencia muestra que Egipto ha logrado dejar a los sionistas al desnudo en las negociaciones anteriores. Esto ha forzado a Carter a presionar a Beguin para salvar su imagen ante el mundo.

Carter quiere que se llegue a cierto "compromiso" con la participación limitada de los palestinos y que se establezca un estado palestino bajo el control de Jordania. A cambio de estas "concesiones," él espera que los árabes cesen su lucha contra los israelitas de una vez por todas.

Beguin, por su lado, opina que si se hace una concesión que favorece la autodeterminación palestina, esta será el comienzo de la derrota del sionismo.

Mientras que EU e Israel siguen teniendo diferencias, el mundo árabe poco a poco va hacia más unidad. La conferencia de Camp David sucede apenas varias semanas después de la conferencia de los países noalineados en Belgrado, en donde todos los países del mundo árabe se reunieron por primera vez desde que Sadat fue a Israel el pasado mes de noviembre.

Un factor importante en aras de la unidad ha sido el hecho que Sadat rechaza la posibilidad de una solución parcial o unilaterial a la cuestión palestina, en sus negociaciones con Beguin. Sadat se ha adherido a la posición de la Liga Arabe en cuanto a los derechos de los palestinos y el retiro de los territorios ocupados.

Aunque las negociaciones no han tomado ningún paso adelante hacia la paz en el Mesoriente, los sionistas han sido más desenmascarados como los verdaderos busca-guerras en la región. Esto puede ser de mucha ventaja para la OLP y los países árabes.

La Unión Soviética por su lado está chillando pues se esfumó su esperanza de participar en un acuerdo sobre el Medio Oriente. Por esto se halla atacando a Sadat y a escondidas trata de instigar divisiones entre los árabes.

La prensa soviética repetidamente ha acusado a Sadat por buscar una paz unilateral y parcial. Al mismo tiempo, los soviéticos se hallan empeñados en una campaña por acercarse a Israel en el terreno diplomático. Ellos han intercambiado varias delegaciones y los ministros de relaciones exteriores han sostenido pláticas. La inmigración soviética a Israel, un total de 130,000 personas desde 1970, constituye un apoyo principal de Moscú a Israel.

El periódico egipcio Al Akhbar recientemente refutó las acusaciones soviéticas, diciendo que la verdad tras de los ataques rusos es que Egipto expulsó a cerca de 20,000 expertos militares soviéticos y no permitió que su territorio fuese usado como base soviética.

Las negociaciones en Camp David no ofrecen una solución concreta en este momento. Para lo que sí servirán será para intensificar las contradicciones entre el sionismo israelita de un lado y los pueblos árabes del otro. Queda claro una vez más que el sionismo habla de paz mientras que coloniza los territorios árabes.

Nuevo presidente colombiano reafirma estado de sitio

De nuestro corresponsal—

El nuevo Presidente de Colombia, Julio César Turbay, en una de sus primeras legislaciones rompió su promesa electoral de "evitar el estado de sitio en Colombia."

El Presidente colombiano aprobó un decreto llamado "Estatuto de Seguridad" que no sólo reafirma el estado de sitio y restricciones de garantías individuales sino que reestablece cortes militares contra cualquier civil culpable de "subversión."

Según juristas expertos, el nuevo decreto supera hasta ahora todas las medidas dictatoriales que se han establecido en Colombia desde el 9 de abril de 1948 cuando hubo una gran rebelión popular llamada el "bogotazo." El decreto también establece censura de la radio y la televisión.

El Ministro de Defensa de Colombia declaró que fue un triunfo que al fin se establezca justicia militar para civiles. La aplicación del decreto también queda en manos militares y se efectuará por medio de consejos de guerra verbales. Las nuevas medidas del gobierno colombiano son el resultado del descontento popular que se acentúa especialmente ante el alza del costo de vida y deficiencias en los servicios públicos.

En la ciudad de Tunja, capital del departamento de Boyacá, por ejemplo, todos sus 150,000 habitantes hicieron un paro cívico de 48 horas protestando contra el mal servicio de agua que ha causado la muerte de varios niños y enfermedades en toda la población. Huelgas y paros siguen sucediendo por todo el país.

El pueblo colombiano también manifestó su descontento con un 65% de abstencionismo en las elecciones presidenciales pasadas.

EN KAMPUCHEA (II)

ACION DEL FRENTE UNIDO

TANQUE VIETNAMITA capturado en Kampuchea. (Foto El Clarin)

minación extranjera. Aislamos a los verdaderos traidores como Lon Nol."

Al mismo tiempo, enfatizó Sary, el PCK sostuvo que la fuerza fundamental en el frente unido tenía que ser los obreros y campesinos.

"Aunque nuestro Partido era clandestino," apuntó Sary, "el pueblo sabía que había un movimiento 'Khmer Rouge.'" [Sihanouk puso este nombre a las fuerzas del PCK, o sea "kampucheanos rojos" en francés—ed.]

"La gente sabía que nuestro Partido estaba luchando por la tierra, por derechos democráticos y por un mejor nivel de vida," dijo Sary. "Educamos a las masas paso por paso sobre la necesidad de la lucha armada, aunque todavía no habíamos establecido el ejército."

Durante este período, el Partido estableció lo que eran conocidos como "guardias clandestinas." Estas unidades eran compuestas por campesinos infiltrados clandestinamente en la milicia del gobierno, milicia que había sido creada para mantener la ley y el orden en el campo.

Con una sonrisa, Sary notó: "Cuando los terratenientes ordenaron a esta milicia a atacar al pueblo, nuestros hombres se rehusaban a hacerlo. Los guardias clandestinos jugaron un papel importante en la defensa de nuestros cuadros y líderes y ayudaron al desarrollo de nuestras áreas de base."

Por todo el campo de Kampuchea, los campesinos estaban librando luchas espontáneas, especialmente a la medida en que el ala de la clase dominante dirigida por Lon Nol le quitó más y más Poder a Sihanouk, apretando a los campesinos en lo económico.

Preocupado con la rebelión en el campo, Lon Nol decidió construir un "movimiento campesino." Lo hizo con el fin de desviar la lucha campesina y movilizar una base campesina que pudiera menoscabar el Poder de Sihanouk. Lon Nol ordenaba a sus agentes en el movimiento campesino a provocar disturbios y luego le decía a Sihanouk que estos fueron la obra de los "comunistas," para así obstacularizar la creación de un frente unido entre el PCK y Sihanouk.

En 1967, una rebelión campesina estalló en el pueblo de Samlaut, al noroeste del país. Cientos de campesinos armados fueron a las montañas, tomándose tierras y arroz. Aunque el PCK sabía que todavía no estaban maduras las condiciones para desencadenar la lucha armada a nivel nacional, el Partido sin embargo apoyó las justas demandas de los campesinos de Samlaut.

Cuando llegaron los funcionarios a negociar con los campesinos, el PCK exigió la destitución de Lon Nol como Primer Ministro como condición política a la terminación de la rebelión. Sihanouk accedió a la demanda, reemplazando a Lon Nol con el príncipe patriótico, Penn Nouth.

Pero los agentes de Lon Nol estaban dentro del movimiento campesino. Estos agentes salieron de las montañas e informaron sobre las actividades de todos los participantes en la rebelión al gobernador de la Provincia Battambang. En un complot para aplastar el creciente movimiento revolucionario, este gobernador conspiró con Lon Nol. Hicieron unas concesiones a algunos campesinos que habían participado en la rebelión, y masacraron a todos los comunistas y fuerzas progresistas.

"Desde junio de 1967," recordó Ieng Sary, "el Partido empezó a trazar planes por organizar un ejército. Sabíamos que Lon Nol iba a tratar de hacer golpe. Tuvimos que prepararnos ante esa situación."

En enero de 1968, el Ejército Revolucionario empezó a tomar forma. El 17 de enero, el Partido dirigió un levantamiento exitoso en Bai Baram, cerca de Battambang. En esta batalla, las guerrillas capturaron sus primeras armas.

"El 25 de febrero," continuó Sary, "el Comité Central difundió una circular llamando a desatar insurrecciones a lo largo y ancho del país. La situación

IENG SARY (Foto El Clarin)

estaba muy difícil: no teníamos casi armas ni doctores ni medicina, pero sabíamos que nuestra línea era correcta. Así fue que logramos inspirar al pueblo para la lucha."

El PCK también sabía que la unidad de la clase dominante no podía durar. Reconociendo que Sihanouk era un posible aliado, el PCK y el Ejército Revolucionario aclararon en todas sus acciones que estaban en lucha principalmente contra los militaristas de derecha, y no contra Sihanouk. Esto, a pesar de que Sihanouk estaba de acuerdo con muchas de las redadas represivas militares.

A finales de 1969, se hizo obvio que los imperialistas yanquis ya no podían tolerar la posición neutral de Sihanouk. Ellos buscaban utilizar a Camboya como una base desde la cual atacar a Vietnam. Lon Nol, por su parte, estaba perfectamente de acuerdo con eso, y llegó al Poder, como lo había predicho el PCK, con un golpe de estado.

KAMPUCHEA A McGOVERN: 'NUESTRO TRIUNFO LO ATORMENTA'

La campaña de calumnias contra Kampuchea Democrática (antes Camboya) llegó a nuevas alturas con la declaración del Senador McGovern en pro de una intervención militar contra ese país para derrotar a su gobierno socialista.

En seguida publicamos una carta abierta del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Kampuchea al Senador McGovern de EU, con fecha del 26 de agosto de 1978.

Señor:

Su actual campaña de calumnias y mentiras contra Kampuchea Democrática nos obliga a hacer las siguientes observaciones.

Primero, la histeria de sus desvergonzados ataques contra Kampuchea Democrática, un país independiente, pacífico, neutral y noalineado, y en contra de su legítimo gobierno, nos ha demostrado elocuentemente su odio contra nuestro pueblo, contra nuestro ejército revolucionario y contra nuestro gobierno.

Como representante del imperialismo yanqui Ud. no ha olvidado la gloriosa victoria del 17 de abril de 1975, fecha en que nuestro pueblo derrotó al imperialismo yanqui. Esta derrota siempre lo atormentará en su mente y lo continuará atormentando hasta que se muera.

Segundo, como lo comprueban sus iracundos llamados por otra guerra de agresión contra Kampuchea Democrática, Ud. no ha olvidado el genocidio que cometieron los imperialistas yanquis durante cinco años de agresión en nuestro país. Más de un millón de nuestros compatriotas fueron masacrados por los yanquis.

Sus campañas de calumnias contra Kampuchea Democrática también tienen el objeto de hacer que la gente se olvide de los crímenes imperialistas. Por esto Ud. sigue entrometiéndose en los asuntos internos de otros países, desacatando las leyes internacionales más elementales de relaciones entre diferentes países.

Además, Ud. se pone de mal humor porque, contrario a sus deseos y cobardes maniobras, este país ha llegado a ser independiente, y su pueblo es el verdadero amo de su destino. Ud. sabe muy bien que durante los últimos tres años, el pueblo kampucheano ha logrado derrotar todas las actividades de espionaje y subversión que han perpetuado los imperialistas, expansionistas, anexionistas y sus seguidores contra Kampuchea Democrática.

El pueblo kampucheano ha protegido, fortalecido, desarrollado y embellecido el poder de los campesinos y obreros. Al mismo tiempo, el pueblo y el ejército revolucionario han aniquilado los actos agresivos de todos los enemigos externos, especialmente de los agresores vietnamitas.

Ud. no puede aguantarse estos hechos, especialmente porque en este período nuestro pueblo ha logrado avanzar en la reconstrucción del país confiando en sus propios esfuerzos.

Finalmente, en su furia y odio contra nuestro pueblo Ud. se ha convertido en aliado de los vietnamitas que ansian tragarse a Kampuchea en una "Federación Indochina" bajo control vietnamita. De la misma manera Ud. también ha quedado desenmascarado ante el mundo por sus palabras histéricas y por la estrechez de sus opiniones. El mismo pueblo estadunidense le ha negado su voto.

El pueblo de Kampuchea sabe muy bien que por todo el mundo se sabrá de sus actos y que Ud. será condenado especialmente por su alianza con los agresores vietnamitas.

El pueblo kampucheano, firmemente unido bajo la dirección de Pol Pot, Secretario del Partido Comunista de Kampuchea, seguirá defendiendo y protegiendo su independencia, soberanía, integridad, honor nacional y dignidad, y su derecho de decidir su destino por sí mismo ante la agresión extranjera, imperialista y expansionista. El pueblo seguirá construyendo una sociedad democrática genuina en la que todos sus habitantes vivan en paz, felicidad, igualdad y prosperidad.

de Hawaii se une al PCML

sus constantes esfuerzos por forjar la unidad comunista...

Al adherirnos al PCML, nos dedicamos al derrocamiento de la clase dominante del imperialismo yanqui y de todas las clases explotadoras, y a la realización del comunismo, o la sociedad sin clases. Al trabajar hacia esta meta, el objetivo estratégico inmediato del Partido es dirigir a la clase obrera y a todo el pueblo oprimido en EU a derrocar al capitalismo y establecer la dictadura del proletariado y una nueva sociedad socialista.

Nuestra unidad con el PCML está basada en su firme posición internacionalista, incluyendo su apoyo al derecho a la auto-determinación para la nación afroamericana y otras naciones oprimidas. El trabajo del PCML por liberar a los presos políticos negros como Gary Tyler, la lucha del Partido contra la segregación racial en las escuelas de Boston y otras ciudades han confirmado que el PCML no sólo sostiene la autodeterminación y plenos derechos democráticos para las minorías oprimidas de palabra, sino que también los sostiene de hecho.

El Partido también ha mostrado a través de la práctica su firme apoyo a la lucha de los pueblos de Hawaii por la libertad y fin a la opresión nacional.

Al fusionarnos con el PCML, tomamos nuestra posición en solidaridad con todos los partidos y organizaciones marxista-leninistas genuinas alrededor del mundo. Seguiremos trabajando por la unidad del movimiento comunista estadunidense.

Necesitamos unir a todos los genuinos comunistas en las filas de un sólo partido. La fusión de la Liga Comunista de Hawaii con el Partido Comunista (Marxista-Leninista) es un paso hacia la construcción de un Partido único para la clase obrera estadunidense.

¡Comunistas uníos!
¡Viva el marxismo-leninismo-pensamiento Mao Tsetung!

GIRA DE LIDER CHINO FORTALECE FRENTE UNIDO MUNDIAL

La reciente gira histórica del líder chino Jua Kuo-feng ha culminado con éxito y puede ser resumida como importante victoria por la causa de la paz y la unidad. La visita del Presidente Jua a Yugoslavia, Rumania e Irán ha servido para fortalecer la unidad de los países directamente amenazados por las superpotencias y especialmente por la Unión Soviética.

La misión diplomática de Jua a Europa Oriental remarca vividamente que Europa es el enfoque de la contienda entre EU y la Unión Soviética. Estos dos países de Europa Oriental en particular han tomado una posición militantemente independiente y se han rehusado a dejarse arrastrar hacia la órbita soviética. Por ello, este viaje fue el objeto de rábidos insultos por parte de la URSS.

JUA KUO-FENG (Foto Sinjua)

En lo que se refiere a Irán, el viaje del Presidente Jua fue correctamente calificado como un "nuevo desarrollo en las relaciones amistosas entre Irán y China." Irán es un país estratégicamente importante en Asia Occidental amenazado por la guerra, y su independencia y seguridad son de gran importancia en la oposición a la rivalidad entre superpotencias en el área del Océano Indico.

Felicitamos a China y al Presidente Jua por esta misión exitosa. La gira de amistad muestra una vez más que China juega un papel principal en forjar la unidad entre los pueblos de varias naciones y en fortalecer el frente unido mundial contra el imperialismo y el hegemonismo.

¡A difundir cultura popular en nuevo Clarín!

Viene el nuevo *Clarín* el 2 de octubre, y con ello, habrá más espacio para la cultura popular.

Con el cambio de formato y 4 páginas más para el 1º de enero, tendremos más espacio para poesía, rincón deportivo, cuentos, análisis de libros, películas y televisión—y así reflejar mejor la rica y variada vida cultural de las masas.

No es suficiente, sin embargo, ampliar la cantidad de nuestro reportaje cultural. También necesitamos ampliar la variedad de nuestro reportaje para que *El Clarín* pueda interesar a todos los sectores populares.

No podemos limitarnos a traducir el material cultural que es publicado en *The Call*. Queremos difundir cultura original en español, sobre temas latinoamericanos y de las minorías nacionales.

¿Cómo puedes ayudar tú? Probablemente miras la televisión, o ves una película o lees un libro durante la semana que puede tener algo de interés para nuestros lectores. Pues, siéntate a escribir un análisis de alguna de estas obras para *El Clarín*. Las obras originales de poesía, canciones o cuentos también son bienvenidas.

Vamos a hacer hincapié en el análisis de películas, música y televisión debido al enorme público que estos alcanzan. Algo que podría ser tema de un artículo sería un análisis de una película de Cantinflas o un "show" como Los Polivoces.

Es importante sacar los rasgos culturales principales de las obras que analizamos, y al mismo tiempo comentar sobre su contenido político. También queremos que nuestro análisis sea completo, o sea que explique la popularidad de una película como "Saturday Night Fever" al mismo tiempo que aclare el propósito de los capitalistas que la promovieron.

Y hay todavía más maneras de mejorar nuestro reportaje cultural. Por ejemplo:

—Entrevistar a artistas, músicos o atletas no profesionales y relatar sus experiencias.

—Escribir sobre diferentes aspectos de las culturas nacionales, como los teatros y los murales chicanos, la "salsa" puertorriqueña, o la música norteña mexicana.

—Enviarnos las canciones originales que entusiasmaron a la muchedumbre en una reciente manifestación.

—Enviarnos una "Página de la Historia" que saca las lecciones de la rica tradición chicana, puertorriqueña o de otras partes de América Latina con su cultura revolucionaria y popular.

—Preparar una "historia con fotos" que relata las noticias o describe la vida cotidiana del pueblo.

Estas solamente son algunas ideas: estamos seguros que tú tienes más. El pueblo "hace las noticias," y es también la fuente de la cultura en toda su riqueza.

HISTORIA DE LA REVOLUCION

SOBRE LA FORM

A continuación presentamos el noveno artículo en una serie escrita por los periodistas del Call/Clarín *que visitaron a Kampuchea Democrática (Camboya) en abril. Ellos fueron los primeros estadunidenses en visitar a ese país desde su liberación en 1975.*

El artículo de esta semana continúa el artículo en El Clarín *del 4 de septiembre y es basado en una entrevista sobre la historia del Partido Comunista de Kampuchea, relatada a* El Clarín *por Ieng Sary, Vice-Primer Ministro de Kampuchea.*

En febrero de 1963, nos dijo Ieng Sary, la policía asesinó al Secretario del Partido Comunista de Kampuchea (PCK).

Entonces se llevó a cabo un Segundo Congreso del PCK de emergencia después del asesinato del líder del Partido. Pol Pot, hoy Primer Ministro, fue elegido como secretario del Partido, un puesto que siguió ocupando durante toda la revolución.

"Después del Segundo Congreso, empezamos a construir nuestras fuerzas en el campo, lentamente y con paciencia," dijo Sary. El mismo fue al campo para establecer la primera base en 1963 en la Provincia Ratanakiri. "Hicimos mucha educación entre los cuadros en torno a la importancia de servir al pueblo, ser sacrificado y mantener la disciplina en todo momento. Esta educación comunista ayudó a los miembros del Partido en los tiempos difíciles más tarde."

Sary describió algunas de sus propias experiencias en aquellos días, diciendo: "Estábamos viviendo en el bosque y no teníamos comida. Dependíamos en las tribus locales, quienes eran minorías nacionales y muy buenos luchadores. Ellos nos traían comida de los pueblos. Cuando los capturaba el enemigo, nos quedábamos sin nada que comer.

"Teníamos que comer bambú durante una semana o más. Pero nunca nos desmoralizábamos. Sabíamos que la gente de estas tribus nunca nos traicionaría. Aún bajo la tortura, ellos no delataron nuestras bases a los reaccionarios."

El Vice-Primer Ministro después describió las diferentes fuerzas en el seno de la clase dominante kampucheana en aquel período, indicando la existencia de tres amplios agrupamientos. A la ultraderecha, estaban aquellos como Lon Nol, que eran completamente reaccionarios y lacayos del imperialismo extranjero. Al centro estaba Sihanouk, jefe de Estado, y otros como él que eran anti-comunistas pero que al mismo tiempo apoyaban una política de genuina independencia política para el país. A la izquierda estaba gente progresista como Khieu Samphan, en aquel tiempo un prominente intelectual y político. Su posición contra el imperialismo extranjero fue tan firme que él se vio forzado a huir de Pnom Penh bajo la intensa presión del ala derecha.

"Movilizamos tanto el sector medio como el sector izquierda de la clase dominante," dijo Sary, "y construimos un frente unido con ellos contra la do-

COMANDANTE MILITAR de la provincia de Takeo nos describió la invasión vietnamita contra Kampuchea durante el otoño de 1977. (Foto El Clarín)

Liga Comunista

En agosto de 1978, la Liga Comunista de Hawaii y el Partido Comunista (Marxista-Leninista) concluyeron con éxito el proceso de unificación que se llevó a cabo durante el año pasado. La Liga Comunista de Hawaii se ha disuelto y se ha unido a las filas del PCML. Con gran alegría el PCML anuncia esta nueva victoria en la lucha por un partido único y unificado en EU.

Abajo presentamos selecciones de la Declaración de Unidad escrita por la ex-Liga Comunista de Hawaii:

La Liga Comunista de Hawaii alza la bandera roja del Partido Comunista (Marxista-Leninista). Basado en el último año de estudio, en las discusiones con el PCML y otros, y en la práctica común con el PCML, la Liga ha logrado completo acuerdo con el programa y la línea política del PCML.

Nuestro estudio y práctica durante el año pasado nos ha confirmado que el PCML es la organización marxista-leninista dirigente en EU y que es el partido vanguardia de la clase obrera estadunidense. Hemos trabajado con el PCML en diferentes campañas y actividades de masas y mediante este trabajo, hemos visto cómo el PCML se empeña por construir lazos entre las masas y hemos visto

CONVENCION DE ASOCIACION DE AMISTAD:

Crece amistad con China

San Francisco—En momentos en que China se halla bajo ataques de muchos lados, la Asociación de Amistad entre los Pueblos de China y EU efectuó con éxito su quinta convención anual aquí a principios del mes. Casi 1,000 miembros, reflejando un crecimiento del 36%, entusiasmadamente reafirmaron la Declaración de principios de la Asociación y aprobaron muchas resoluciones por ampliar y profundizar el trabajo de construir la amistad con China.

En particular, la convención se comprometió a trabajar para que 1979 sea el año del establecimiento de plenas relaciones diplomáticas entre EU y China, basadas en el Comunicado entre EU y China de 1972. La reunión además resolvió impulsar el trabajo de la asociación entre trabajadores y minorías nacionales.

La fuerza de la asociación se mostró en la derrota abrumadora del Partido Comunista Revolucionario (PCR), que se desenmascaró abiertamente como enemigo de China. El PCR hizo todo lo posible por provocar disturbios en la convención, inundando a los participantes con volantes anti-China y pro-"banda de los cuatro,"—esto, en contra de los reglamentos de la convención.

El PCR hasta propuso una resolución llamando por "renunciar de los capítulos locales" de la asociación e "instarles que se disuelvan." Un orador tras otro se levantó para denunciar esta resolución.

Una mujer, representante del caucus minoritario, declaró dramáticamente que el caucus había votado unánimemente contra la resolución del PCR.

Se reflejó la oposición al PCR en los comentarios de muchos participantes en el curso de la convención. En el discurso de inauguración, Unita Blackwell, activista de derechos civiles y alcalde de Mayersville, Mississippi y Co-Presidente de la Asociación, comparó las provocaciones del PCR con las tácticas del Ku Klux Klan. Dijo:

"Cada uno somos diferentes. Somos de diferentes colores, de diferentes religiones, de diferentes puntos de vista políticos. Pero una cosa tenemos en común, y es que todos venimos para construir la amistad con China, y ese es el papel de la Asociación de Amistad."

Dirgiéndose directamente al PCR, ella continuó: "Si Uds. no creen en los principios de la organización, lo mejor es que se larguen, y se larguen ya."

En contraste a las calumnias del PCR, hubo discursos, películas, transparencias y discusiones durante la convención, elogiando los grandes avances del pueblo chino desde la victoria sobre la "banda de los cuatro."

Desde 1975, la Asociación ha trabajado consistentemente por la normalización de relaciones entre China y EU. La campaña ahora incluye conferencias sobre temas como el comercio, China y las Olimpiadas de 1980, y la cuestión de Taiwán.

La Asociación también implementará su trabajo entre obreros y minorías, con becas para ir a China, presentaciones de transparencias, etc. Además se empeñará en reclutar a líderes sindicales y trabajadores de la base y buscar el apoyo de los sindicatos alrededor del país.

(Foto El Clarin)

Sigue toma de colegio chicano

Sigue adelante la ocupación del Colegio Jacinto Treviño, un pequeño colegio en San Juan, Texas. Boinas Cafés de todo el estado han llegado a este lugar a prestar su apoyo a la ocupación. El colegio fue tomado en protesta a la corrupción administrativa.

El viernes 25 de agosto, abogados de los Boinas Cafés presentaron evidencia para lograr otra orden de corte y prohibir que Jesse Guzmán, el rector del colegio, vendiera 15 acres de terrenos pertenecientes al plantel. La presencia de tanta gente en la corte forzó un fallo favorable.

Los Boinas Cafés de Texas ahora planean eventos para recaudar fondos en todo el estado. El colegio se halla en gran deuda debido a la corrupción que existe dentro de la administración. Se necesita recolectar $26,000 en las próximas dos semanas para que no se tengan que vender los 15 acres y amortizar la deuda.

BREVES

Mueren obreros de L.A. Sparrows Point

Baltimore, Md.—En la primera semana de agosto hubo dos muertes más en la Bethlehem Steel Sparrows Point. Dunlap Johnson murió de calor mientras trabajaba en un horno. Otro se halla moribundo por la misma razón.

Los trabajadores de esta sección repetidamente se han quejado de las altas temperaturas que llegan a los 90 grados. Ellos piden un sistema de relevos que les permita refrescarse de tanto calor.

Los burócratas sindicales dijeron que "era una pena que se hubieran muerto" y no hicieron nada. En la siguiente reunión sindical los burócratas dieron instrucciones sobre cómo tratar a las personas que se desmayen del calor.

Esta experiencia prueba que los trabajadores no pueden depender de los burócratas si queremos que instalen seguridad en nuestras fábricas y fundiciones.

Migra agarra acerero

East Chicago, Ind.—Agentes del Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (INS) realizaron una redada en la Youngstown Sheet and Tube Mill el 3 de septiembre y agarraron a Luis Córdoba, un trabajador mexicano, mientras trabajaba.

Este ataque fascista fue hecho con el completo conocimiento y apoyo de la gerencia. Oficiales de la Youngstown transportaron a los agentes y armaron a guardias de la compañía para acompañar a los agentes en su redada.

Los trabajadores del departamento donde trabajaba Córdoba se opusieron al arresto. Un miembro del Comité de Lucha por Trabajos, una organización de base en la fábrica, trató de intervenir y bloquear el arresto pero fue inútil.

En la junta de la unión de la Local 1011 USW, la misma tarde, el Comité de Lucha por Trabajos propuso que la local demandara fin a las redadas de deportaciones y que la compañía se niegue a permitir la entrada de los agentes del INS a la propiedad de la Youngstown. La propuesta fue pasada por la membrecía.

Trabajadores hawaiianos sabotean 'disco'

Honolulu—Cerca de 200 trabajadores de la Servco Pacific Co. se presentaron a una fiesta de disco organizada por la compañía. Allí exigieron que la compañía se dejara de sus tácticas antisindicales y que negociara con los trabajadores del Sindicato de Estibadores Local 142 que están en huelga contra la Servco desde el 1º de agosto.

La compañía ha ignorado las demandas de los trabajadores que piden mejoras en la clasificación de trabajos, y en los planes médicos y dentales.

La Servco, que es una distribuidora de Toyota, organizó la fiesta de disco para impulsar las ventas que van en caída por el paro. A pesar de que llamaron a cantidades de policías, los trabajadores lograron convencer a mucha gente de que no asistiera a la fiesta. Dos de los instructores incluso se unieron a la línea de piquetes. Apenas cincuenta personas asistieron.

Gobierno ayuda oposición al 'busing'

Los Angeles—El último intento de impedir la integración del sistema educacional de esta ciudad fracasó cuando la Corte Suprema del estado revocó un fallo legal que habría dilatado el transporte escolar por un año.

El plan de transporte de L.A. es un pequeño paso hacia la integración que sólo afecta a la quinta parte de las escuelas de la ciudad, pero aún ha sido blanco de fuertes ataques por parte de los segregacionistas.

Un grupo llamado Bustop llevó el caso a la corte, y el primero de septiembre, 11 días antes de la inauguración del plan, la corte local ordenó un alto al transporte.

La corte había acordado con los segregacionistas que el transporte habría causado "daños irreparables."

Bustop recibió el apoyo del fiscal del estado y de la Junta de Educación de la ciudad.

Homenajes señalan China sigue camino de Mao

Varios homenajes en honor al Presidente Mao Tsetung se efectuaron la semana pasada en las ciudades de San Francisco, Chicago y Nueva York en el segundo aniversario del fallecimiento de Mao Tsetung, el revolucionario más destacado de nuestra época.

En Chicago Michael Klonsky, Presidente del PCML, y tres obreras recién regresadas de China, testificaron ante más de 100 personas sobre los avances que se han hecho en China siguiendo la derrota de la contrarrevolucionaria "banda de los cuatro." Klonsky subrayó que aunque Mao haya muerto, China sigue en el sendero que él trazó. También condenó a los falsos simpatizantes de Mao que "llenan paredes enteras con afiches sobre él mientras vilmente atacan a China."

Klonsky hablaba de las reuniones hipócritas efectuadas por el llamado Partido Comunista Revolucionario en San Francisco y Nueva York en que el PCR condenó a China y ferozmente atacó a Chou En-lai.

El internacionalismo sobresalió en la reunión del 9 de septiembre de Nueva York auspiciada por Línea Roja, Bandera Proletaria, La Coalición Antiimperialista de Pueblos del Tercer Mundo (TWPAIC), I Wor Kuen, y el PCML.

No obstante un aguacero y el hostigamiento de un grupillo de manifestantes anti-chinos del PCR, más de 300 personas honraron al Presidente Mao en San Francisco.

"Por más de 50 años, el Presidente Mao dirgió al pueblo chino de victoria en victoria," dijo Fred Engst, activista de la Asociación de Amistad entre EU y China en San Francisco. Engst nació y fue criado en China. "Sus contribuciones trascienden la construcción de China en país socialista porque él denunció el desarrollo del revisionismo en la URSS y la necesidad de la lucha de clases bajo la dictadura del proletariado."

CAMPESINOS DE OHIO MARCHAN 180 Kms.

LOS CAMPESINOS DE FLOC marcharon en Columbus, Ohio, exigiendo aumentos salariales y que se reconozca su sindicato. (Foto El Clarín)

Especial a El Clarín—

Columbus, Ohio—Cerca de 400 personas marcharon frente al Capitolio el 8 de septiembre en apoyo a la huelga de trabajadores campesinos. La marcha fue el paso final de una caminata de 100 millas organizada por El Comité Organizador de la Labor (FLOC). FLOC trata de movilizar apoyo a la lucha de los campesinos migratorios que cosechan tomates en Ohio.

Cerca de 2,000 trabajadores, casi todos mexicanos y chicanos, abandonaron los campos de tomate el 25 de agosto exigiendo un salario mínimo de $3.25. También piden 11¢ por caja de tomate que recojan, asistencia médica y mejores condiciones de trabajo en los campos entre otras cosas. La demanda principal es que los agricultores reconozcan a FLOC como el representante obrero.

La huelga ha perjudicado seriamente a los agricultores del tomate, que producen cerca de 27 millones de dólares de esta fruta en todo el estado. Esta es la segunda cosecha de tomates en EU. Representantes de la compañía declararon que por lo menos el 25% de la cosecha se pudrirá en el campo. Los agricultores están tan desesperados que están sacando temprano a sus hijos de la escuela para que ayuden a recoger el tomate.

"Vamos a decirles a los campesinos que no vengan a Ohio si no vienen a organizar huelgas," dijo Baldemar Velásquez, Presidente de FLOC. El añadió que los trabajadores van a seguir presionando con huelgas y boicots "hasta que nos respeten como hombres y mujeres trabajadores."

El FLOC pide que por toda la nación se haga boicot a los productos Campbell y Libby, que son los monopolios enlatadores más grandes del estado. Estos monopolios son los responsables por las pésimas condiciones en que trabajan los campesinos migratorios del estado de Ohio.

"El enlatador tiene al agricultor bajo su control," dijo Velásquez, "y el agricultor tiene abajo al trabajador. Por esto es que hemos señalado a los enlatadores como el enemigo principal."

Hasta este momento los trabajadores han aguantado muchos ataques de los patrones, la policía y las cortes. Pero han resistido los arrestos, y aún hasta que les hayan arrojado peligrosos pesticidas para dispersarlos.

Muchos de los trabajadores empezarán a dejar el estado muy pronto en busca de trabajo en el sur durante el invierno. Sin embargo, Velásquez prometió que la huelga seguirá "año tras año hasta que ganemos."

Trabajadores postales bajo amenaza de arbitraje forzado

A última hora parece que los trabajadores de correos están al punto de recibir otro contrato malo.

Después de 15 días de negociaciones que culminan el 16 de septiembre, no se vislumbra progreso con respecto a un nuevo contrato. Si no se logra un acuerdo esta vez, las negociaciones serán sometidas al arbitraje forzado.

"Esto no es más que transar las demandas de la base," advirtió Charles Hill, líder del caucus del sindicato de correos en Dallas, Texas. "Estoy seguro de que habrán huelgas ilegales si nos dan otro contrato malo con el arbitraje forzado."

El pacto postal que fue acordado el 1º de agosto no daba suficientes aumentos para cubrir el alza del costo de vida. Tampoco ofrecía protección contra la sobrecarga del trabajo, los despidos, las malas condiciones y la discriminación contra mujeres y minorías que cunde en el correo.

Ante la sorpresa de los patrones y los burócratas que urgían que se aceptara el contrato original, la base lo rechazó. Amenazando con salir a huelga, los trabajadores de la base los forzaron a que negociaran otro contrato. Pero los burócratas acordaron también someter el contrato al arbitraje forzado si no se logra un acuerdo después de 15 días de negociaciones.

PROTESTAN CONTRA EL KLAN EN TUPELO

Tupelo, Mississippi—"No existe empleo que me prohiba luchar por mis derechos. Yo digo lo que pienso."

Así se expresó a *El Clarín* una negra aquí en la gran marcha por la libertad el 4 de septiembre. Ahora ella está en la lista negra en Baldwyn, en donde vive, por tomar parte en la manifestación. Esta mujer y su hija se contaron entre las 1,000 personas que marcharon aquí exigiendo igualdad en el trabajo y la educación. La marcha fue organizada por la Liga Unida.

La Liga Unida, que dirigió la manifestación, nació hace diez años en oposición a la discriminación y cruel represión policíaca contra los negros. Con unos 70,000 miembros en todo el estado, la Liga Unida ha auspiciado marchas de protesta contra la desigualdad, y un boicot contra los negocios blancos racistas en Tupelo. El boicot fue respaldado por miles de personas y por la fuerza de las armas.

La marcha del 4 de septiembre fue muestra de esta resistencia. Cuando comenzó la marcha de libertad, casi 60 hombres del Klan armados desfilaron a un lado de la marcha. Pero esto no intimidó a los manifestantes, quienes siguieron adelante de manera firme y decidida. "Ku Klux Klan, escoria de la tierra!" gritó la muchedumbre.

MIL PERSONAS se enfrentaron al Ku Klux Klan en Tupelo, Miss., el 4 de septiembre como parte de la lucha contra el racismo en esta ciudad. (Foto El Clarín)

Los manifestantes marcharon hacia la corte, cantando y gritando consignas. En el centro del pueblo, el Klan de nuevo trató de parar la protesta. Esta vez, el Klan intentó manejar un carro contra la marcha.

Pero la gente contraatacó. Algunos arrancaron los espejos del carro y lo golpearon ruidosamente obligándolo a retirarse.

Refiriéndose a una reciente reunión del Klan en la que participó el cherife de Baldwyn y otro policía, el presidente de la Liga dijo: "Antes, buscábamos la protección de la ley. Ahora sabemos que tenemos que defendernos con armas." El pueblo negro de Tupelo ha mostrado que está listo a recurrir a las armas en auto-defensa contra los ataques del Klan.

CARTAS

P.O. 5597, Chicago, Ill. 60680

Peruano saluda lucha afroamericana

Estimado *Clarín*:

Recibí hace unos días la auto-biografía de H. Haywood [*Black Bolshevik*—ed.] Es tan buena como me la imaginaba. Yo había leído hace ya varios años la auto-biografía de Malcolm X, y me había impresionado y, agudizado mis sentimientos antiimperialistas. Tenía desde ese tiempo una gran simpatía por la lucha de los negros americanos, viéndolos como una importante fuerza revolucionaria en EU y por lo tanto como aliados en nuestra lucha común contra el imperialismo.

A través de vuestra revista y los libros y artículos de Haywood, he podido comprender mejor el problema nacional, y lo correcto de vuestros planteamientos de luchar por la auto-determinación de la nación afroamericana. Esta política es una importante arma estratégica para la revolución en EU y un punto de demarcación con los oportunistas y revisionistas.

B.B.,
Perú

Noticias desde prisión de Virginia

Traducido del inglés—

Han pasado pocos meses desde que yo escribí con noticias de los 434 prisioneros en este puerco campo de concentración del estado—Bland Correctional Center en Bland, Virginia. Y aquí están:

Nuestra última movida es una petición firmada por más de 350 prisioneros demandando rebajar los precios que nosotros tenemos que pagar en la tienda por las necesidades básicas. A nosotros nos pagan 25¢ al día, pero en cambio los cigarros ahora cuestan $4 por cartón, o sea, 54 centavos más de lo que cuestan en las calles de Virginia.

Siguen llegando hombres a mi celda para leer el *Call/Clarín*. La gente pregunta qué pasa en la calle. Las acciones de los trabajadores del tercer mundo, privados de sus derechos civiles, y las noticias de otras importantes concentraciones y huelgas son siempre leídas ansiosamente por todos aquí.

Sepan que este periódico que me envían es una gran ayuda para mantener vivo el espíritu de la revolución.

J.L.H., Bland, Va.

Astillero: 'capitalismo engendra la muerte'

Traducido del inglés—

Yo leí en el Baltimore Sun, un artículo que declaró que el astillero Sparrows Point de la Bethlehem Steel fue multado por $10,490 por OSHA [agencia gubernamental de salud y seguridad—ed.] Fue multado por "exponer a los trabajadores del astillero a lesiones graves y la muerte en 1976." Como un trabajador del astillero de Sparrows Pt., yo pienso que esto representa un insulto a nuestra lucha. Trabajamos en las condiciones más peligrosas e insalubres que hay.

Nosotros trabajamos a 90 pies del suelo, en un andamiaje destartalado y algunas veces sin barandillas protectoras. Trabajamos dentro de tanques y unidades sin ventilación adecuada para contrarrestar el humo de la soldadura. Tenemos que respirar aire contaminado con coque, azufre, asbestos y otros sustancias que causan cáncer.

Muere una persona en el trabajo cada año, como promedio.

El hecho de que Beth Steel fuera multada con $10,490 no significa nada para nosotros los trabajadores que seguimos sujetos a las mismas condiciones peligrosas. La compañía prefiere seguir pagando estas multitas a corregir estas violaciones de seguridad.

Esto nos muestra que la OSHA y el sistema judicial juntos buscan encubrir las reales condiciones de trabajo para la mayoría de los trabajadores. Tratan de tapar el descontento de los obreros.

Esto demuestra que no importa qué agencia gubernamental trate de encubrir los defectos del capitalismo o fingir que le preocupa la clase obrera, el capitalismo es un sistema que engendra la muerte y siempre explotará a sus trabajadores.

G.K., Baltimore, Md.

VIVA LA INDEPENDENCIA DE MEXICO

"¡Muerte a los colonialistas," gritaron las masas mexicanas cuando se levantaron contra la dominación española el 16 de septiembre de 1810. Esta semana, 168 años después del grito de independencia del cura Miguel Hidalgo, millones de personas celebrarán esta fecha histórica, no sólo en México sino en EU también.

Desde Los Angeles hasta Chicago, y en casi todos los pueblos del suroeste, se alzará la demanda: "¡Alto a los ataques contra chicanos y mexicanos!" Esta demanda se ha hecho sentir más fuerte a medida en que los imperialistas yanquis aumentan su explotación y represión contra cerca de 10 millones de mexicanos y chicanos en este país.

Cerca de 200,000 personas asistirán a una de las celebraciones más grandes—el desfile tradicional del Día de la Independencia en el Este de Los Angeles. Ahí, más de 10 organizaciones—incluso el Comité de Defensa de Carlos Montes, la Librería Unidos, el Movimiento 29 de Agosto, La Organización de Derechos Latinos, el Contrataque de L.A. y el PCML—se han juntado para formar un Contingente del Pueblo.

El contingente exigirá un fin a la discriminación y la opresión de chicanos y mexicanos, y agitará contra los ataques contra La Raza—o sea, la eliminación de la educación bilingüe y bicultural.

(PASE A LA PAGINA 7)

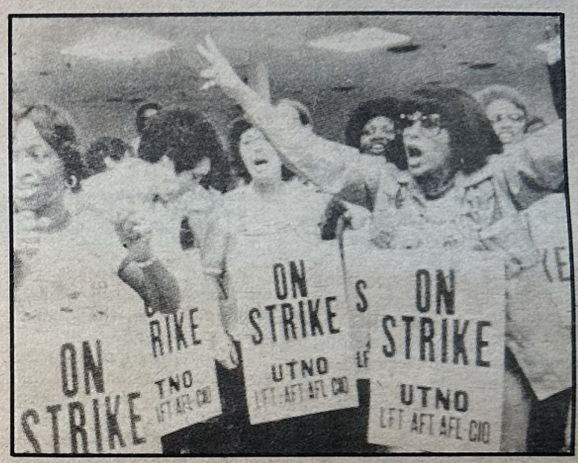
PUEBLOS DEL MUNDO UNIOS PARA DERROTAR AL IMPERIALISMO

EL CLARIN

ORGANO DEL PARTIDO COMUNISTA (M-L)

AÑO 7, Nº 36 EL CLARIN—P.O. Box 5597, Chicago, Ill. 60680—Publicado por el Partido Comunista (Marxista-Leninista)—25¢ 18 DE SEPTIEMBRE, 1978

Adelante a la huelga de maestros!



MAESTROS siguen en huelga en 13 estados a pesar de órdenes judiciales y la traición de los líderes sindicales.

Las escuelas abrieron este año con una huelga de miles de maestros. Los maestros, como muchos otros trabajadores en el resto del país, encaran la congelación de salarios, los despidos, la sobrecarga de trabajo que en su caso se manifiesta con clases más grandes, y muchas otras malas condiciones de trabajo.

Aunque a última hora se han solucionado varias huelgas, la mayoría siguen vigentes en diez estados y afectan a medio millón de estudiantes. En cada caso, los maestros han tenido que desafiar órdenes de los gobiernos locales, de las juntas de educación y hasta de los mismos líderes sindicales al exigir contratos decentes.

En Marion, Indiana, por ejemplo, varios líderes fueron encarcelados para intimidar a los maestros. Muchos otros fueron citados por desobedecer las órdenes pero los maestros siguen en paro.

En Chicago, profesores de las universidades públicas también siguen en paro pués la junta de educación de esta ciudad planea aumentarles el trabajo y despedir a otros para "reducir los costos." Los profesores también exigen un aumento salarial del 12% para combatir la inflación.

Los directores escolares de Chicago se han dedicado a difundir propaganda para que los padres de familia y los estudiantes no apoyen a los profesores. Directores universitarios han formado falsos "grupos estudiantiles" contra la huelga.

Un reportero descubrió que estos "grupos estudiantiles" no eran más que organizaciones establecidas por la dirección y que no habían estudiantes entre ellas.

Muchos estudiantes apoyan a los maestros. Ellos se dan cuenta también de que la sobrecarga en el trabajo de los maestros ha resultado en el deterioro de la calidad de la educación en el país.

Como en el resto de la sociedad, los ataques contra los maestros azotan más a las minorías.

En Nueva Orleans, el gobierno se negó a concederles un 9% de aumento a los maestros, en su mayoría negros. Los maestros sin embargo se mantuvieron firmes con sus demandas y lograron que se les diera un aumento

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REBELDES ACOSAN A SOMOZA

300 MANIFESTANTES en San Francisco marcharon contra Somoza el 26 de agosto. (Foto El CLarin)

"¡Ha llegado la hora de la insurrección! ¡Todo el pueblo a la calle!" fue el mensaje de guerrillas nicaragüenses el 9 de septiembre. A lo largo y ancho de Nicaragua, miles de personas se volcaron a las calles de León, Masaya, Diriamba, Chinandega, Granada, Managua y cada ciudad principal. Participan en la lucha contra la Guardia Nacional de Somoza, lucha que se ha convertido en guerra civil a gran escala.

El régimen de Somoza, respaldado por el imperialismo yanqui, ya se hallaba presionado por el paro en el comercio que empezó el 25 de agosto paralizando el 80% de la economía.

Ahora, Somoza ha agregado un capítulo sangriento más al

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adentro

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